The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5102. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

British Advocacy of a Settlement of the Alabama Claims.

Discussion on the Government of the French Press.

Parliamentary Freedom of Speech in Prussia Vindicated.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Speedy Settlement of the Alabama Claims Advocated.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 30—5 P. M.

Rev. NEWMAN HALL, in an address delivered in the Tabernacle of Rev. Mr. SPURGEON, urged Lord STANLEY to bring the Alabama claims to a speedy settlement.

Arrest of a Fenian Head Centre.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 30.

A dispatch was received to-day from Cork announcing that MARCUS ADAMS, a "Head Centre" of the Fenian Brotherhood, was arrested in that city late last evening.

No Detention of the Anglo-American Mails.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 30—5 P. M.

The City Article of the London *Times* this morning says, though no steamer of the North German Lloyd's line will leave Southampton this week for New-York, there will be no delay in the transmission of the mails, as they will be taken out in the Cunard steamer from Liverpool and Queenstown.

FRANCE

Discussion in the Chamber of the Project of Law for the Government of the Press.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 30—Evening.

An interesting debate occurred to-day in the Corps Legislatif. The new project of law for the government of the Press was the subject of discussion.

M. THIERS, in a speech of great power in opposition to the law, urged the importance of allowing entire freedom to the Press, except only in cases where the sanctity of private life or the acts of foreign magnates are concerned. In eloquent terms he warned the Government not to allow the opportunity to pass of bestowing privileges upon the Press, the neglect of which has caused the ruin of so many dynasties.

M. PINARD, in reply, deprecated the granting of any further liberty to the Press, and in the course of his remarks said that since the concessions were proposed a year ago, the French journals have proved unmistakably their entire unfitness for the liberty which their advocates profess a desire to secure.

PRUSSIA.

Freedom of Speech in Parliament—Liberation of Deputy Twesten.

BERLIN, Thursday, Jan 30.

Herr TWESTEN, the member of the North German Parliament, who was arrested some time since for alleged improper language used in debate, has at length been discharged. The prisoner was subjected to a slight pecuniary fine. It is thought that the decided position taken by the Parliament, that members ought not to be held accountable in any other place for words spoken in debate, contributed in no small degree to this merely nominal punishment.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

Withdrawal of a Portion of the French Troops from Rome.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 30—Evening.

Intelligence has been received to-night from Rome that Gen. FAILLY, the commander of the French expeditionary corps, is about to return to France, with one division of the troops sent to relieve the Pope from the designs of GARIBALDI and the Party of Action. The remainder of the forces will remain in Rome under the command of Gen. DUMONT.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Georgia Convention.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 30.

A resolution limiting speeches to twenty minutes was adopted to-day, with a view to accelerate business. Letters from Washington to leading Radicals, expressing fears of an adverse decision by the Supreme Court, caused this. To-morrow resolutions will be offered with the object of reducing the pay of delegates to $2 after the first week of February.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ATLANTA, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 30.

In the Convention to-day a resolution was introduced asking Congress to loan the destitute planters of the South $30,000,000, to be secured by mortgage.

Seven sections of the Bill of Rights were adopted, but none of special note.

Adjourned.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Thursday, Jan. 30.

The Convention adopted a resolution requesting Gen. GILLEM to issue an order requiring the payment of the special tax.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee to annul all laws made since the passage of the ordinance of secession.

The North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., Thursday, Jan. 30.

In the Convention, the Committee on the Bill of Rights have unanimously agreed to report the following section in regard to the public debt.

To maintain the honor and good faith of the State untarnished, the public debt regularly contracted before and after the rebellion shall be regarded inviolate and never be questioned; but the State shall never assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion, either expressed or implied, against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slaves.

The South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Jan. 30.

The Convention to-day ejected the Police sent by order of the Post Commander to preserve order, and appointed a committee to wait on Gen. CLITZ and ascertain the cause of his action.

Discussion concerning contracts based on staples was postponed.

The ordinance making the *per diem* eleven dollars in State currency was adopted. Gen. CANBY has instructed the State Treasurer to forward the funds.

Several propositions were introduced petitioning Congress to loan from one to two million dollars to the State, to enable planters to recuperate and pay cash wages.

A resolution was also offered to cut the lands offered for sale into small tracts, permitting the poor to purchase on credit from the State.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Jan. 30.

The Convention adopted four sections of the Finance Committee's report. One section was amended so as to prohibit the payment hereafter of any part of the State or municipal debt incurred in aid of the rebellion.

During the adoption of this amendment the epithets "cowardly" and "ungentlemanly" were exchanged between a Conservative and a Republican member, and the latter, when leaving the hall a few minutes afterward, was followed by his antagonist. Great confusion followed, with cries of "Shut the door," "Call the Sergeant-at-Arms," and the members from both sides crowded the aisle. No fight took place outside. The Convention then adjourned.

The Florida Convention.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Thursday, Jan. 30.

In the Convention to-day the report of the Committee on Boundaries was ordered to be printed.

The Sergeant-at-Arms was ordered to report expenses incurred.

The resolution asking the Superintendent of Education to resign was amended by referring it to a committee and allowing the Superintendent to explain his case to the Convention.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections submitted a majority report against the admission of Mr. BUTLER from the First District.

A motion to recommit the report was made, and the whole day was consumed in an exciting debate on eligibility of members and personal matters.

Adjourned.

Breaking of the Ice at St. Louis—A Large Number of People Floated Off—No Lives Lost.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 30.

About 4 o'clock this afternoon, while 200 or 300 people, men, women and children, mainly passengers by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad train, were crossing the river on foot, the ice suddenly broke loose from each shore and floated down the stream. Great consternation was immediately created, and the people ran hither and thither in terrible fright. They could not get off at either shore, as the ice had left the river banks, and a broad open space of water intervened between them and the land. It seemed as though there would be a terrible loss of life. Thousands of citizens gathered on the levee and watched the scene with intense excitement. Luckily the immense field of ice did not break, and after floating the distance of a couple of blocks, it pressed against a steamer on the Missouri shore, from which planks were pushed out and all the terrified people were rescued. No one was injured.

MICHAEL O'MEARA, a merchant from Cairo, fell into the water, but was rescued. After reaching the levee he went into a saloon to change his clothes, when he was robbed of his pocketbook containing $1,000 in money and $5,000 in notes and sight drafts.

The ice floated some distance above the blocks and dodged again, leaving an open channel for the ferry boats. The harbor will probably be clear to-morrow. The weather is moderating, the mercury being now above freezing point.

The Bridge Difficulties at St. Louis Settled.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, Jan. 30.

The difficulties between the rival companies of this city and Illinois have been amicably settled, and the energies and resources of both companies will be concentrated in the building of a bridge across the Mississippi at this point, in the shortest time possible. The arrangement gives the greatest satisfaction to the citizens of St. Louis, and all interested in bridging the river.

A fire broke out last night, which destroyed four buildings owned by GEORGE SHELTING, in Twentieth-street and Archer-avenue. Loss on buildings and stock, $20,000; fully insured.

An Alleged Murderer Discharged in Maine.

LEWISTON, Me., Thursday, Jan. 30.

The case of VERRILL, convicted of the murder of the two women in Auburn some months ago, which came up to-day on a motion for a new trial, resulted in the motion being granted by Judge DICKERSON, whereupon the State Attorney-General entered a *nolle pros.*, and VERRILL was discharged. The result was hailed with applause by a crowded court-room, and VERRILL, amid congratulations, proceeded to his home in West Auburn.

Additional Insurance Losses by the Chicago Fire.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, Jan. 30.

Late information places the losses of the Chicago insurance companies at $195,000, and gives the following losses in addition to those previously reported:

Western and Mutual, of Buffalo, each $5,000; Capital, of Albany, $5,000; Home, of New-Haven, $2,000; Springfield, of Springfield, $5,000; North American, of Philadelphia, $18,000; Corn Exchange, $5,000; New-England, of Boston, $27,000; National, $10,000; American, $23,000; Phœnix, of Brooklyn, $25,000; Atlantic, $21,000; Providence, $7,000; American, $2,000; Atlantic, $16,000; Etna, of Hartford, $20,000; Hartford, $20,000; Merchants', $21,000; Putnam and Charter Oak, each, $5,000; the Underwriters' Agency, of New-York, $10,000; Home, $13,000; Manhattan, Lorillard and International, each $5,000; Howard, $15,000; Security, $15,000; Empire City, $15,000; Amsterdam, $15,000; Continental, $8,000; North American, $15,000; Arctic, $7,500; American Exchange, $20,000; Market, $11,500; Washington, $30,000; Queens, $12,000; Liverpool, London and Globe, $66,000; Ætna, $20,000.

Burglars Indicted at Scranton, Penn.

SCRANTON, Penn., Thursday, Jan. 30.

Indictments have been found against CYRUS STARK, of White Haven; ELIAS GRIFFIN, of this city; S. E. SPENCER, of Danmore, and M. H. SHERBURNE, of New-York, for burglary. These are the parties to the robbery of $56,000 from the White Haven office of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, in July last.

Involuntary Bankruptcy in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 30.

The store and stock of GLASSER & BROTHER, wholesale dealers in clothing and woolen goods, was seized by the United States Marshal to-day. This is the first case of seizure for involuntary bankruptcy, and it has created quite a sensation in business circles.

Delegates to the Syracuse Convention.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, Jan. 30.

The following delegates were chosen to the Syracuse Convention at the Convention of the Republicans of the First Assembly District of Duchess County: A. BUSH, A. W. PALMER, and W. B. SHELDON.

Jeff. Davis in Jackson, Miss.

JACKSON, Miss., Thursday, Jan. 30.

Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS and Mrs. DAVIS arrived here last night, and are the guests of Gov. R. HUMPHREYS. To-day a large number of citizens visited them to pay their respects. Mr. DAVIS appears in excellent health.

Disaster to the Steamship Arago.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 30.

The steamship *Arago*, with 360 passengers, from Aspinwall for New-York, has put in here with one engine disabled. All well on board. She will proceed to New-York soon.

From Selma, Ala.

SELMA, Ala., Thursday, Jan. 30.

In accordance with the recommendation of the late State Conference, to-day was observed in this city by fasting and prayer. The principal houses of the city were closed.

The Selma *Times* and *Messenger* newspapers have been consolidated, the *Times* having been purchased by W. J. WILLIAMS & Co.

Gov. Jenkins, of Georgia, and the Acting State Officers.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 30.

Gov. JENKINS has served notices on Gen. RUGER and Capts. ROCKWELL and WHEATON that he files a bill in the United States Supreme Court on the 7th of February, enjoining the use of money belonging to the State of Georgia.

Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Jan. 30.

A fire broke out to-night in the boot and shoe establishment of THEODORE WEBER & Co., No. 9 Lake-street. The building and stock are damaged by fire and water to the amount of $30,000; insured.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 30.

Mr. WILSON presented several petitions for the removal of disabilities of citizens of Alabama and elsewhere.

The bill to settle the claims of the Twenty-first New-York Cavalry, was adversely reported.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Mr. DRAKE introduced a bill for holding terms of the United States District Court for the Western District of Missouri at St. Louis.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill to grant aid to construct a railroad and telegraph line from the Union Pacific Railroad to Idaho, Portland, Oregon, Montana and Pugets Sound, which was referrrd to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN introduced a bill for the protection of persons making disclosures of a party, or testifying as witnesses, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WILLEY offered a resolution requesting information from the President relative to the number of Justices of the Peace commissioned in Washington, which was adopted.

Mr. POMEROY offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Territories to consider the propriety of reporting a bill to change the boundaries of Northern Colorado, from the forty-first to the forty-second degree of latitude, adding one degree to the limits of such territory.

A NEW TENURE OF OFFICE BILL.

On motion of Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, the bill in addition to the act regulating the tenure of civil offices was taken up. He moved to annul by substituting an entirely new bill. He explained its provision as dispensing with special agents heretofore appointed under the acts of 1792, 1793 and 1846. Sometimes, he said, being of limited number, sometimes large, and whose duty was very indefinite, they had been made political agents; the bill would save three or four hundred thousand dollars to the Treasury directly; how much indirectly he could not say. He referred to frauds committed by connivance of those in the Revenue Department, saying they had been in the service of whiskying rather than of the Government, instancing one who had blackmailed a citizen of Chicago to the amount of $100,000, and who was said to have made between $35,000 and $50,000 within twenty days.

After discussion by Messrs. HARLAN and MORRILL, (W.,) Mr. SUMNER had read by the Clerk a letter from the Secretary of State expressing the hope that the bill would not be applied to agents of the State Department in foreign affairs, and stating that they had been employed by every Administration since WASHINGTON employed Gov. MORRIS on a mission to England.

Mr. SUMNER then moved to except such persons accordingly, provided they are paid out of the contingent fund of the Department.

Mr. HOWARD asked how many of such agents there had been for the last five years. They had been very numerous and very mischievous. He believed that this body had the honor of punishing one of them. There was much darkness on the subject.

Mr. SUMNER said the fact of their being secret agents made it impossible for names to be known. He had heard of Mr. MCCRACKEN, but did not know who he was, or where he came from, and he therefore supposed the whole thing was a forgery, by which an attempt was made to discredit one of the most distinguished citizens of the Republic.

Mr. CONKLING condemned the present system, by which not only real persons but myths could be sent out.

Mr. HOWARD—Ghosts? [Laughter.]

Mr. CONKLING hoped that if the system was continued only flesh and blood would be employed.

Mr. ANTHONY said the whole amount of appropriation for such service was but $30,000, and he thought it had been cut down to $15,000.

Mr. GRIMES said it had been restored to $50,000.

Mr. JOHNSON defended the service as necessary to the Government.

Mr. CAMERON said this Government had no secrets, and he could not imagine what such agents were wanted for, characterizing the custom as a relic of dark ages.

On motion of Mr. HENDRICKS the further consideration was postponed.

Mr. PATTERSON gave notice that he would press for a vote to-morrow.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME EXPOSITION.

Mr. SUMNER succeeded in calling up the resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to send one or more navy officers to the International Maritime Exposition at Havre, which was again laid aside, after debate.

On motion of Mr. HENDRICKS, who called for the special order, the Supplementary Reconstruction bill was taken up, when Mr. CRAGIN took the floor. He said the question now agitating the country was, whether its destinies should remain in the hands of those who, amid war and dissolutism, had preserved the monuments of our liberties, or whether those who had labored to destroy it and yet entertained the same purpose, should be permitted to resume their former control. The President, in violation of the Constitution, had rushed through a series of measures calculated to restore the rebels to power. The reconstruction measures of Congress had called forth the outrages and the defiant attitude of the rebels in the South and would accomplish the desired result. He eulogized the speech of Mr. MORTON as an unanswerable argument against the position of the Democratic Party, and said it would be yet ranked with the first efforts of DANIEL WEBSTER. Returning to the question of negro supremacy, he ridiculed the idea of a million of the "Virginia Chivalry" acknowledging themselves whipped at the polls by half that number of negroes. He then enumerated other States in which, although the white vote preponderated, the blacks had carried the election. If this proved anything, it proved too much for the other side; it proved that the negro was qualified to vote. He quoted the testimony of Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, denying the humiliating pretences that he attempted to delay reconstruction. If the negroes had voted with the rebels nothing would have been heard of negro supremacy, and the Senator from Wisconsin would have hailed them as fellow-citizens. He cited the utterances of BEAUREGARD, WADE HAMPTON and many others in the endeavor to catch the negro vote. He doubted whether Mr. DOOLITTLE would vote for his own amendment, though in offering it he conceded the whole question, for if Congress could empower a part to vote they could disfranchise all. It was only a question of policy. He (Mr. CRAGIN) would impose no qualifications but what God had given to each sane citizen not convicted of crime. He related a story of a citizen of New-Hampshire, who, at the time a property qualification was required for the New-Hampshire Legislature, asked when a man with just enough property to entitle him to a seat was elected, such property consisting partly of a jackass, and the jackass dying, the man was deprived of his seat. Who represented the town, the man or the jackass? He then referred to the fact that free negroes voted in many States as late as 1830, many having voted for WASHINGTON, and said that being all free now, and loyal, they should vote. Quoting from Gen. SWAYNE's high opinion of their capacity for acquiring knowledge, the Senator from Wisconsin had ignored their gallant services to our cause in the war, and in the Southern lines to our suffering brethren escaping from prison pens. They were peaceable and law-abiding, and there would be no war of races unless, in self-defence, they were forced to it by white rebels, in which case God would defend the right. After careful examination, he was satisfied that the number of whites disfranchised did not exceed 50,000. The total vote of nine States in 1860 for President, except in South Carolina, where the Presidential electors were elected by the Legislature, was 659,113, and yet the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. BUCKALEW) would have them believe that nearly one-half that number were disfranchised. The work of reconstruction was going on well, not one murder having taken place in those States now where before there were ten. He quoted from Gens. HOWARD, SCHOFIELD and SWAYNE relative to the improved condition of the South. He then proceeded to denounce the course of the Democratic Party in their endeavors to resume the control of the country, pointing out from statistics the overshadowing power the Democratic Party would acquire by the return of the South to representation without negro suffrage, and closed with an appeal for justice and liberty.

Mr. HENDRICKS followed: He denied the claim that there were no State Governments at the close of the war. Governments adopted by the people existed at the outbreak of the war. What had become of them? State constitutions were the bond of organization holding them to the Federal Union. He knew of no other. The Constitution became a part of the National Union, and the people had no right to destroy it, either by convention or legislation; nor could any power short of all the States. If a State Constitution of the South ceased to be such, by what act was it? The ordinance of secession could not do it, being a nullity; nor could war, which was not made on the Constitution, but on the people engaged in rebellion, whose effort to separate had no validity in law, and had no effect to destroy or disturb its relations to the Union. However, they tried practically to do it. He regretted Mr. MORTON was not present, as he should combat some of his views, and refer to former opinions held by him. He then read from a speech of Mr. MORTON denying that the States could be reduced to the condition of Territories, and arguing that all acts of the President and Congress had proceeded upon the contrary hypothesis; that they still remained in the Union, their people being alone responsible, denouncing the contrary doctrine as dangerous. This speech was delivered in December, 1865, six months after the commencement of President JOHNSON's policy. He then read from the *Globe* of 1864, on the debate on WINTER DAVIS' bill, an expression of the same opinion by Senator WADE, declaring that "once a State always a State." He went on to say that a great change had taken place in the minds of those Senators. Taking up the claim of power over reconstruction under the clause of the Constitution guaranteeing a representative form of government, he said that clause was addressed to each department of the Government. Executive duty to be performed by the Executive, judicial duty by the Judiciary, &c. By its language it presupposed the existence of a State Government to be guaranteed—MADISON, HAMILTON and STORY all taking that view. It conferred no power on the Government to make a State government, which was the high prerogative of the people. The sole province of Congress was to recognize such Governments when formed. He said Mr. MORTON, in quoting from 7th Howard, had merely read the opinion of one Judge, while the Supreme Court had pronounced upon the question of the Executive recognizing the State Government of Rhode Island. The Charter Government of Rhode Island called upon the President to interpose military power against the power of the Government which the President did, and the Court said that was conclusive upon the Court, the President having recognized that State Government. He quoted from the decision of the Supreme Court in the Milligan case to support his view, and said that President LINCOLN held the same doctrine, alluding to the proclamation of 1863, promising to guarantee to the people loyal governments if reorganized by them, contending that its statement that the judgment would not be binding upon Congress referred to the admission of Senators and Representatives. If the view of the Republican Party was correct they should not have reëlected Mr. LINCOLN, who had pocketed the Winter Davis bill that proproposed a plan of legislative reconstruction, and had said he was not willing to bind himself to any single plan of reconstruction; that Congress should not tie his hands by any plan. When Mr. LINCOLN was reëlected was there a more important question before the nation than this of restoration? He had used the words, "Restoration to their practical relations to the Government of the United States." What a different doctrine from that which claimed that no State Governments existed and that Congress only had power over the question.

Mr. HENDRICKS then alluded to the call for a convention in Nashville, Tenn., to restore that State to its practical relations to the Union after she had done every possible act of hostility to the United States. That Convention met in 1865, and recognizing the old Constitution as binding, they added amendments, and voted upon it by virtue of the sovereignty of the people over their Constitution. What then did Congress do? July 21, 1866, Tennessee was admitted, and the reasons then given in the act of admission came up to condemn their present course. It recognized the old Constitution and its amendments. Now it was claimed that Congress only had this power, and yet Senators were on this floor elected under that Constitution. Tennessee was therefore a legal Constitutional Government. But they said such States might ratify constitutional amendments, but could not elect Senators. That would not do. After defending the consistency of Democratic Senators in former votes assailed in course of debate he quoted the description of affairs in the South by Gen. GRANT, as seen in the impeachment testimony; and again from Mr. MORTON's speech, before quoted, to the same effect. He would characterize, if it were senatorial and courteous, the statement just made by Mr. CRAGIN, in regard to the condition of the South, an utter misrepresentation. Mr. JOHNSON proceeded to his legitimate work of restoration by the proclamation of May 29, 1865, not claiming the right to form State Governments, but recognizing the old State Governments as Congress had recognized Tennessee, and he had taken steps to allow the people to restore those practical relations, appointing provisional Governors until that could be accomplished. He defended the President only when he thought him right, because he (HENDRICKS) claimed to be a just man. Mr. LINCOLN's proclamations of 1863 and 1864 had enunciated this policy and they reëlected him. If it was right for Mr. LINCOLN was it wrong for Mr. JOHNSON? Why, then, condemn him for adopting Mr. LINCOLN's policy, as Mr. MORTON had admitted he did? He read from Gov. MORTON's message of 1865, characterizing Mr. JOHNSON's measures for restoration as just and beneficent; and from Gen. GRANT's testimony the opinion that that policy was identical with Mr. LINCOLN. It was settled that Constitutional Conventions could form valid Constitutions, and therefore the present State Constitutions were valid. They had done some of the most solemn acts of a State; they had abolished slavery, repudiated secession, and declared the rebel debt should never be paid. What good had come from the persistence for two years in keeping the South out of these Chambers? Why keep the country distracted? No disloyal man could come here, for they had passed a law prohibiting it. What had they done but to disfranchise whites and enfranchise blacks? Moralize as they might, with all their political ambition and power, they could not take the garlands from the white soldiers and put them on the brows of negroes. They won no battle, carried no point. The white soldiers carried victory from the Potomac to the Gulf. His object was to perpetuate their party power. He defended a republican form of government as coming from the people, and said such a form existed before Congress deposed ten Governors and subjected them to military authority, abolishing juries and the *habeas corpus*, empowering commanders to take the Judge from the Bench and put a Lieutenant in his stead, authorizing Conventions to fix their salaries and levy a tax to pay them on the people. He read as a parallel the original recital of the grievances of the Colonies at the hands of the King of England. Life, liberty and property placed in the power of military rule was called reconstruction and restoration, and a republican form of Government. He envied the honorable Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. DOOLITTLE,) in being so often answered. Each answer was a concession that had not been made before. There are not many of us here, he said, but few as we are we feel that we are standing in the Thermopylæ of our country's liberties. He alluded to the expression of regret by Republican Senators that so many had been disfranchised, and said it was an admission that it was wrong.

Mr. CONNESS—Perhaps we do not all regret it.

Mr. HENDRICKS said, perhaps that Senators would like to see all the white people stricken down and the power put in the hands of the negro. [Subdued applause in the galleries.] He went on to discuss negro supremacy, characterizing the registration as a disgusting fraud, and citing instances of outrages by the blacks of the South. He referred to Mr. MORTON's claim of the power of Congress to raise up a new class of voters. He read a message of that gentleman while Governor of Indiana, saying such a policy would provoke a war of races. Mr. HENDRICKS, alluding to the opinion of the Reconstruction Committee, as shown by the declaration of the Chairman of the House Committee (Mr. STEVENS) that the reconstruction measures were extra constitutional.

Mr. FESSENDEN said Mr. STEVENS spoke without authority from the Chairman of that Committee on the part of the Senate, and he made an observation in an under tone about men who were apt to think, when they had formed an opinion, that everybody else agree with them, which being understood by Mr. HENDRICKS as an allusion to himself, Mr. FESSENDEN disavowed any intention to make any such application.

Mr. HENDRICKS—Then the purpose of the Senator could only have been to interrupt the line of argument.

Mr. FESSENDEN—No, Sir.

Mr. HENDRICKS went on to say that the Senator had a right to make the disclaimer for which he (Mr. HENDRICKS) had yielded the floor.

Mr. FESSENDEN—The gentleman is too skillful a debater to be troubled by a single remark. I beg to disclaim any such purpose, and had no reference to him in the remark I made. My object in rising was simply to say for myself and, so far as I know, for the other members of the Reconstruction Committee, that no such idea was intended by them. I never heard it mentioned.

Mr. FESSENDEN again disclaimed any intention to apply his remark to the Senator.

Mr. HENDRICKS accepted the disclosure.

Mr. HOWARD, another member of that Committee, corroborated Mr. FESSENDEN's statement, and said the remark about the Committee was therefore gratuitous.

Mr. CONKLING said, as a member of the House branch of the Committee, that there never had been any foundation, to his knowledge, for the assertion that, in their opinion, they were acting outside of the Constitution.

Mr. HENDRICKS recollected the attack upon the Senator from Massachusetts, (SUMNER,) by the Senators from Maine (FESSENDEN) and Ohio, (WADE,) in his endeavor to have the Southern States made Territories, charging that he stood alone; but he stood then just where his party stood now on this legislation.

Mr. SUMNER—Will the Senator allow me to interrupt him?

Mr. HENDRICKS—No, Sir; I know just where that will run to. [Laughter.]

Mr. HENDRICKS proceeded to comment upon the Stevens letter.

Mr. SUMNER—I never did agree with that distinguished authority on that point. I have always insisted that all the reconstruction measures were positively within the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. HENDRICKS did not claim that the Senator logically stood with him two years ago, but he stood upon that guarantee clause.

Mr. SUMNER—So I did.

Mr. HENDRICKS said the resolutions offered by the Senator the first day of the last Congress declared that those States had ceased to be such and had become Territories. He stood alone then, but now the party had all come to that doctrine.

Mr. FESSENDEN repelled the idea, so far as he was concerned.

Mr. HENDRICKS made an allusion to the sensitiveness of Senators on the other side.

Mr. FESSENDEN said there was no sensitiveness, so far as the Senator confined himself to facts.

Mr. HENDRICKS was not stating the position of the Senator from Maine, but of the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SUMNER proceeded to say he had founded his position on the guarantee clause, but—

Mr. HENDRICKS refused to be further interrupted, saying that there could be a separate Republican caucus held to settle this question, and if Mr. STEVENS had placed any of his brethren in the wrong he could settle with them. He (Mr. HENDRICKS) believed that gentleman was right in calling it outside of the Constitution. In regard to the remarks during the debate the leader of the rebellion having been allowed to go free, he said, let them pass a law that JEFF. DAVIS can be hung; there was no difficulty about it; they could find the power under the clause guaranteeing a republican form of government—one of the powers that are clearly defined. [Laughter.] The bill in regard to the majority of the Supreme Court he characterized as giving an unconstitutional law a two-thirds majority over the Constitution. It was an admission before the world that their legislation was vicious. He repudiated the charge that the Democratic Party favored the payment of masters for the loss of slaves. He read a proposition offered by Mr. CONKLING in the House of Representatives during the war, to compensate loyal owners for the loss of slaves. That had been denounced by a representative from Indiana. He then met, on the part of the Democracy, the charge now made by his colleague, Mr. MORTON, from Indiana. He closed by saying he agreed with Mr. MORTON that "the reconstruction column was composite;" it was composed of solid blocks from the quarries of Austrian despotism; above that a huge mass from Africa, finished off with fragments of our Constitution. But it would soon be in ruins, and in its stead the American people would place 37 columns of pure white Parian marble.

Mr. HOWE secured the floor, but gave way to allow of the presentation of the report of the Committee of Conference on the Cotton Tax bill. The Committee recommend receding from the Senate amendment, and substitute a provision exempting cotton imported from abroad after November, 1868.

Mr. SHERMAN explained that he had done injustice to the Speaker of the House the other day, having misunderstood the purport of his remarks in regard to instructing the Committee of Conference on this subject.

The Senate then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. MARSHALL, rising to a personal question, sent up to the clerk's desk, and had read, a card from Major Gen. BURBRIDGE, published in this morning's Washington *Chronicle*, in reference to a speech made by Mr. MARSHALL in the House, characterizing Gen. BURBRIDGE as the "military Jeffries of Kentucky." The card designates Mr. MARSHALL as a reckless and vindictive man, true to his perverse nature, and the writer says he apprehends that there is not a heart so debased, unless it be among the man's faithful confederates, as to believe such a statement, and not another tongue so false as to utter it. This card, Mr. MARSHALL said, demanded some little notice at his hands. Gen. BURBRIDGE, had, after waiting eight or ten days, thought fit to apply to himself the epithet of "American Jeffries." If, in the heat of debate, he should ever do injustice to any one, citizen or soldier, it would be the highest gratification of his life to repair the injury done. There were frequently men in the Union uniform who, during the late war, had not been governed by high, noble and manly principles, and who, when they succeeded in obtaining places of power, developed some of the very worst features of human nature. Those remarks, he said, were general, and had no special or personal application at the time. History proved that when charges were made against such persons they attempted too often to screen themselves from investigation by turning on those who made the charges, and accusing them of being in sympathy with the enemies of the country. So far as that attempt had been made in his (MARSHALL'S) case, he would say that if Gen. BURBRIDGE had been acquainted with his (MARSHALL'S) humble history, he would have known that the charge was utterly and entirely false. There could be no personal issue whatever between Gen. BURBRIDGE and himself. He (MARSHALL) knew nothing and could know nothing of his (BURBRIDGE'S) conduct during the war, but the charge on which he had made the allusion had been made by persons of the highest respectability and responsibility in Kentucky, who, he understood, were prepared to prove them by testimony. He hoped that Gen. BURBRIDGE would be able to vindicate himself from these charges, which had been seriously and gravely made; but the way to do so was not by the publication of "scurrilous cards."

IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE FIELDS.

Mr. SCHOFIELD, rising to a question of privilege, offered a resolution reciting that the Washington *Evening Express* of yesterday contained a statement that at a private gathering of gentlemen of both political parties one of the Judges of the Supreme Court spoke very freely of the reconstruction measures of Congress, and declared, in the most positive terms, that all these laws were unconstitutional, and that the Court would be sure to pronounce them so; that some of his friends near him suggested that it was exceedingly indiscreet to speak so positively, when he at once repeated the views in a more emphatic manner; also, reciting that several causes under such reconstruction measures were now pending in the Supreme Court, and directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the truth of the declarations contained in the newspaper articles, and report whether the facts constitute such a misdemeanor in office as requires this House to present to the Senate articles of impeachment against such Justice of the Supreme Court, with power to examine witness and report at any time.

The Speaker asked whether there was an objection to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. PRUYN rose and asked whether the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SCOFIELD) assumed the responsibility of stating the facts recited to be true?

Mr. SCOFIELD said that, of course, he did not, but he hoped to find out the truth or falsehood of the allegation.

The Speaker announced, after a pause, that the resolution was before the House.

Mr. JOHNSON said he had risen to object, but he was willing to let the resolution be offered if it designated the Judge referred to.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked whether the resolution was before the House.

The Speaker replied that it was.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said that he had risen for the purpose of objecting to the resolution, but he had supposed the gentleman from New-York (Mr. PRUYN) to be making objection. After the answer to that gentleman's inquiry, he did make the objection.

The Speaker remarked that, according to the gentleman's statement, he had not objected in time.

Mr. BLAINE said it had been remarked by a gentleman near him that the Speaker had waited an unusual length of time for an objection, and that none was made.

Mr. SCOFIELD remarked, in further reply to Mr. PRUYN's question, that he had no ground for the resolution except what he had gathered from the article recited. He believed, however, that the same statement had appeared in a Baltimore paper this morning, in which the name of the Judge was mentioned. He had taken it for granted that all the gentlemen on the other side would like to see a justice of the Supreme Court vindicated from the aspersions of journals. He was very certain that the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON] would, on reflection, cease to make objection. He had heard such rumors afloat as to Judges coming down from the bench, and going sometimes to places that were thought beneath them, and retailing, in advance, what they intended to do, but he had never believed it. Now, however, he saw the statement in a respectable newspaper, and was quite sure that the gentlemen on the other side would, on reflection, concur with him that the proposed inquiry should be made.

Mr. PRUYN thought that before so serious a charge was made against a Judge of the Supreme Court—or rather against all the Judges, as none were named in the resolution—the gentleman making it should satisfy himself from proper inquiry that there was good ground for offering the resolution.

Mr. SCHOFIELD suggested that the gentleman from New-York should have confidence in the authority referred to, and it was a newspaper which supported the views of the Democratic side of the House.

Mr. PRUYN declared that he had never heard of the matter before, knew nothing of the authority for it, and objected to it further because the resolution threw an aspersion upon the whole Court.

Mr. SCOFIELD—So far from casting an aspersion on the Supreme Court or any member of it, hoped to vindicate all the Judges. He had still some hope that there was one department which might differ politically from Congress and still not be guilty of the charge preferred in the journal referred to, and which was supposed to be in political sympathy with the Court.

Mr. PRUYN—"Some hope!" the gentleman says.

Mr. SCOFIELD—"Yes, Sir! I have some hope."

Mr. PRUYN—Does the gentleman mean to say that he expects that the report of the Committee will show that the statement is not true?

Mr. SCOFIELD said he hoped to vindicate the character of the Court. If the charge was true it was bad enough.

Mr. BOYER said he did not understand that any gentleman on his side of the House would have objected to the inquiry if it had been based on anything that appeared authentic.

Mr. SCOFIELD inquired whether his colleague meant to say that a statement in the newspaper referred to was not authentic.

Mr. BOYER disclaimed any such intention, but he meant to say that any newspaper paragraph was hardly sufficient to base upon it a grave investigation. If the charge was true, every member would admit that the declaration alleged to have been made by the Judge was indiscreet, and, under the circumstances, improper and unjustifiable.

Mr. BLAINE remarked that a like paragraph was published this morning in the Baltimore *Gazette*, giving the name of the Judge as STEPHEN J. FIELD.

Mr. JOHNSON said that if this was a blow at Judge FIELD, he wanted the name inserted in the resolution.

Mr. SCOFIELD suggested that he would allow the gentleman from California (Mr. JOHNSON) to move to amend the resolution by inserting the name of Judge FIEED. [Laughter.]

Mr. JOHNSON declined to avail himself of the opportunity.

Mr. HIGBY declared that he had been familiar with Judge FIELD during all the years of the rebellion, and that there was no man truer to the Union and more in favor of the suppression of the rebellion than Judge FIELD.

Mr. BAKER said that such a grave charge should have a better foundation than a mere newspaper article, and that, therefore, he would vote against the resolution.

After some remarks by Messrs. PHELPS and ELDRIDGE, Mr. SCOFIELD moved the previous question, which was seconded.

Mr. ROBINSON moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was negatived. The resolution was then adopted by 99 yeas and 57 nays.

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

The House then at 1:30 P. M. resumed the consideration of the bill reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs concerning the rights of American citizens in foreign States.

Mr. WARD asked the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs what was meant by the language of the first section, by which "the President is empowered to employ all the resources of the Government in just efforts."

Mr. BANKS said that to answer that question would require him to make a speech, and he did not propose to do so now.

Mr. WARD remarked that it seemed to him those words conferred very great power—the power to declare war.

Mr. DONNELLY addressed the House in support of the general principles of the bill, though in criticism of some of its provisions. The troubles which gave rise to this question arose from the irrepressible conflict between republican and monarchical governments. That conflict would continue until, as NAPOLEON had prophesied in St. Helena, Europe was either all republican or all Cossack. He objected to the retaliation clause in the bill, arguing that it would be an act of barbarism similar to that which had disgraced NAPOLEON when he issued his orders to seize all Englishmen in France, and which had contributed to form the opinion of the world against him. The true remedy, he believed, was that suggested by the gentleman from Ohio, (SPALDING,) a declaration that such acts on the part of a foreign Government shall be just ground of war. It actually amounted to that, for no nation could permit its citizens to be imprisoned in the United States without declaring war against them.

Mr. WARD being allowed three minutes to express his views, said he sympathized fully with the purposes and objects of the bill, and no member would go further than he would in favor of a measure which would accomplish those purposes. He was opposed, however, to vesting such very extraordinary powers in the President. It was giving him the power to involve at any time the nation in war. He thought that such provision should be stricken from the bill. It would be then complete enough. It would then empower the President to make all necessary investigation, and to report the facts to Congress. That he believed to be the condition in which the law should be placed.

Mr. WOODWARD, being allowed eighteen minutes to express his views on the bill, declared himself in favor of its main features. The only defect he saw in it was that it did not provide for the expatriation of American citizens. He submitted that, when the American Government was asking other Governments to provide for the expatriation of their subjects in behalf of the United States, it was quite indispensable that the Government should begin by providing for expatriation of its own citizens. To meet this defect, he had drawn a section which he proposed to offer as an amendment—that whenever any citizen of the United States, either native born or naturalized, shall remove his domicil to a foreign country in good faith, and with the intention of becoming a citizen or subject thereof, and who shall become naturalized under the law of such country, he shall be considered as having abjured his allegiance to the Government of the United States with the consent of that Government, and all claims on the part of such Government on the allegiance of such citizen shall forever cease.

Mr. BANKS suggested, as he did yesterday, that the incorporation of such proposition would debar naturalized citizens of the right, up to this date, of claiming protection of the Government. It was not necessary to proclaim the right of expatriation, for that was existent and inalienable in citizens of the United States.

Mr. WOODWARD remarked that while the Judiciary Department had not actually decided that there was no such right as expatriation, that was the inference and the necessary intendment of its decisions, and it could never be expected that foreign Governments would adopt the principle of the right of expatriation unless the United States declared that right to exist in its own citizens by statute.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee said: Mr. Speaker: I have read with interest and profit the elaborate report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs which accompanied the presentation of this bill to the House. The subject of which it treats is now of great gravity and high public concern. It involves issues of mighty consequences to the Republic and its citizens, and we should be careful not to evade, avoid, or becloud them by our present action. The report and the bill confront us not only with a grave question, but also with a very delicate one, which, while we treat of it with firmness we must at the same time handle with care. We should neither deceive ourselves as to the nature of the ground upon which we place our action, nor mislead those citizens whose demands for a redress of asserted wrongs have commended the present bill before us. We are not now dealing with a mere question of election, or playing a pleasing game for the votes of naturalized citizens. Whoever views the present occasion through such glasses will greatly mistake the magnitude of the propositions of the subject with which we are dealing. The stern fact that we are treating the current and immemorial doctrine of most of the nations of the earth respecting the right of expatriation should place us on a higher plane of statesmanship than that which connects merely the present and transient effects of its action. We cannot play with the question without assuming risks for ourselves and imposing danger on the nation. The former would be folly, and the latter would be in a certain sense a crime. Our steps, therefore, should be taken with caution, deliberation, firmness, and a perfect appreciation of the consequences which attend them. We may not injudiciously rush upon the bosses of the bucklers of other nations without encountering the dangers of war. We may not trifle with the expostulations of our naturalized citizens without exciting a restless discontent which may make of them an uncomfortable disturbing element in the internal policies and affairs of the nation. Between these two positive and antagonistic facts we cannot safely play a *rôle* of dissimulation. We must deal even-handedly with both, with a perfect understanding that danger lies on either hand. A straightforward dealing with any state of facts which may confront us is statesmanship; a dissimulating manipulation of them is diplomacy. With the latter we have nothing to do, for we are legislators. It is our business to dictate what the law and the policy of this nation shall be, and to do it in terms which may mislead no one, whether foreign nation or naturalized citizen. The great question before us is the right of expatriation. Does the bill which we are considering deal fairly with this question, and in a way not calculated to mislead those of our citizens who are most directly interested in its provisions? I am going to say that in my judgment it does not; and hence it is that I desire to direct the attention of the House to its leading and controlling section. The first section of the bill provides "that all naturalized citizens of the United States, while in foreign States, shall be entitled to and shall receive from this Government the same protection of person and property that is accorded to native-born citizens in like situation and circumstances." Thus far the section is direct and positive, and challenges the attention and practice of every nation from which we have drawn the foreign element of our population. It is affirmative, progressive and boldly American in these regards; commands respect and admiration. Let this be declared as the policy of this country, and no one can mistake it. It is a grand assault on the miserable feudal doctrine of non-expatriation. It sounds like the deep swelling tones of a nation whose origin and growth rest upon the right of expatriation. It is the voice of potential America, reviewing the policies which assert the perpetual allegiance of a man to the place of his birth. It breathes the breath of life into that clause of the Constitution which declares that "Congress shall have power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization." It gives vitality to this constitutional power, and elevates our Naturalization laws above the level of cheats and snares. If it stopped here we might reverently worship its directness, boldness and justness, and welcome it to its appropriate place among the statutes of the nation; but it is destroyed by the next succeeding declaration of the section which provides that the President is empowered to employ all the resources of the Government in just efforts to secure the recognition by other Governments of the principles of public law, which have been insisted upon and maintained by the Government of the United States in regard to the rights of naturalized citizens. This is a complete negation and demolition of the preceding declaration of the section, and destroys the affirmative and aggressive character of the bill. Pass it in this form and we leave the nation in its present track in every respect. It will have no more effect on the doctrine of expatriation than the gentlest wave of the ocean would produce on this continent. It is no more than a tub thrown at the angry and spouting whale to arrest his attention and draw him away from his point of attack. It is diplomacy, not legislation. Enact this section and you do not change the law or the practice of this nation in the remotest degree. It will be a mere declaration that the principles of public law, which have been insisted upon and maintained by the Government of the United States, in regard to the rights of naturalized citizens, shall continue as a rule of conduct of this Republic. This involves the very complaint made and urged by our naturalized citizens upon the attention of the Government; but it does not change the law nor remedy; it leaves them just where they are now, for this Government has not insisted upon and maintained the right of expatriation. If we are to do no more than this we leave the naturalized citizen who may place himself within the jurisdiction of his native country in the same position in which he finds himself now when so circumstanced; we leave him all of his present risks and assume no new responsibilities ourselves. The pending bill may mislead him. It certainly will not accomplish more than this, and it is to be hoped that he may escape this result. The complications attending the conditions of citizenship by naturalization are abundant now, and I pray you not to multiply them by enacting the provisions of the first section of this bill without amendment. The English doctrine of allegiance is thus stated by Mr. BLACKSTONE. Natural allegiance is not such as is due from all men born within the Sovereign's dominions immediately upon their birth; for immediately upon their birth they are under the protection of the Crown, at a time, too, when during infancy they are incapable of protecting themselves. Natural allegiance is therefore a debt of gratitude which cannot be forfeited, canceled or altered by any change of time, place or circumstance, nor by anything but the assisted concurrence of the Legislature. An Englishman who removes to France or China owes the same allegiance to the King of England there as at home, and twenty years hence as well as now, for it is a principle of universal law that the natural born subject of one Prince cannot by any act of his own, no, not by swearing allegiance to another, put off or discharge his natural allegiance to the former, for this natural allegiance was intrinsic and positive, and antecedent to the other, and cannot be devised without the concurrent act of that Prince to whom it was first due. (Vol. 1, p. 368.) This doctrine is unjust, unreasonable and at war with the spirit of the present age. But, notwithstanding this is its character, this Government has not insisted upon and maintained an opposite doctrine. There is not to be found among all of our statutes a single affirmative challenge to this feudalism of England. The imperfect negation sought to be drawn from our naturalization laws has no substantial foundation upon which to rest, for England has a system of Naturalization also. Our Judicial Department of the Government has in no case asserted a different rule, and the Executive Department has not advanced beyond an attempt by negotiation to induce foreign States to consent to the adoption of a new rule of public or international law, on this subject. If we turn to American text-writers, to STORY, KENT, RAWLE and others, we are rewarded by a harvest of the same barren results. Hence, Sir, it is not a matter of surprise to me that the English Government should quote against us our own practice and precedents; and hence it is that I object to the first section of this bill. If it be not amended, its enactment will not change a shade of the coloring which our action and non-action have given to the great question with which we are now dealing. This section as it now stands can bear nothing but deceptive fruit, which will turn to bitter ashes on the lips of our naturalized citizens, and I am sure that no member of this House desires to teach so disastrous a result. I feel confident that the Committee on Foreign Affairs, through whose Chairman this bill has been reported, have been actuated by a totally different purpose. They undoubtedly mean to assert in its broadest sense the right of expatriation, and I am assured that they will cheerfully assent to an amendment of the first section, which will eliminate from it every vestige of our past observance of the indefensible feudal doctrine of indefeasible allegiance. Indeed, they have already proposed such a modification of the bill. Those persons who come to our jurisdiction from foreign States, and complying with our laws, acquire citizenship, should find the shield of this Republic as firmly held for their defence as it is for those who are born upon our soil; and I do not doubt that this great and just doctrine is the exact objective point at which the Committee on Foreign Affairs are aiming. The Englishman, Irishman, Frenchman, German, Swede, Dane, Russian, or member of any other nationality, who by naturalization in pursuance of the laws becomes an American citizen, should know and feel by force of our position and honor that the act of naturalization is equivalent to our American birth, and that wherever he may thereafter go the flag of the Republic envelopes him as completely as it does the person of him who first saw the light of Heaven in an American home. This is the result which I desire to reach, and I will not willingly assent to anything which stops short of it. It is the true American doctrine of good faith and honor that commands us to assent to it. The past shortcomings of our Government should move us to the high demand of the present occasion. If we have been remiss to the past, we should cause the present to compensate the future for the remissness of governmental action. With whatever faults the past conduct of this Government may be charged, let us, by our present action, make full atonement. It is high time that feudalism were driven from our shores and eliminated from our laws; and now is the time to declare it. I regret that the rules of the House under which we are now acting will not allow me to enter upon a more elaborate discussion of the questions of which the bill treats. An enforcement of my views by a review of the action of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments of this Government would have been agreeable to me, however unprofitable it may have been to the House. I accept the situation, and close my remarks with an expression of a hope that our action upon the momentous question involved in this bill may be such as will result in a thorough reversal of the past action of our Government, and in the Legislative declaration which cannot be misunderstood by foreign Governments, or misinterpreted by that portion of our population who have become citizens by naturalization.

Mr. PILE expressed his fears that the bill as it stood was simply to keep the word of promise to our ears and break it to our hope. The effect of it would be to leave four-fifths of the naturalized citizens from Prussia subject to arrest on their return to that country, because the military service there was provided by law, and every subject emigrating from Prussia before having served out his legal term of service would be subject to impressment into the service on his return. As to the retaliation clause in the bill, he denounced it as barbarous and inhuman.

Mr. MYERS stated that the criticisms of the gentleman from Iowa (WILSON) were groundless, as the Committee had already amended the bill in the respect alluded to. It was true that the Government had not hitherto maintained the doctrines of the bill, but those doctrines had been constantly asserted, and were now insisted on in the form of this law. He agreed with the gentleman from Missouri (PILE) that the exception from protection of those deserting from conscription actually ordered, was not sufficient as the laws of Prussia and other countries might be constructed into a standing order of conscription. The inference that emigration from those countries was desertion should be guarded against. The objections which were made to the bill seemed only for the purpose of making it more effectual upon its main provision. Certainly, on the first sections, he believed the House would unite and would enact into a law a doctrine which uttered the sentiments of the American people.

[The amendments alluded to by Mr. MYERS, and which were made to the bill to-day by Mr. BANKS, are as follows: "Insisted upon and maintained" are struck out, and the words "heretofore asserted" substituted for them. The exception of persons entitled to the provisions of the bill is extended to deserters from any military or naval conscription that may have been actually ordered in such State; also to persons who shall fail to make a report of property for taxation.—REPORTER.]

The morning hour having expired at half-past two o'clock, the bill went over till the morning hour of Tuesday next.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869. It was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

WHISKY METERS.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK the Senate amendments to the House bill, creating a Board to examine whisky meters were taken up and concurred in.

THE SALE OF IRON-CLADS.

On motion of Mr. PIKE the Senate amendments to the House joint resolution, providing for the sale of iron-clads, were taken up and concurred in.

FORFEITURE OF SOUTHERN RAILROAD LANDS.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill declaring forfeited to the United States certain lands granted to aid in the construction of a railroad in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida.

Speeches were made by Messrs. KELLY and LAWRENCE, of Ohio, in support of the bill, and by Messrs. BENJAMIN and BARR against it. At the close of the debate Mr. JULIAN gave notice that he would move the previous question at 4 o'clock to-morrow.

THE INCOME TAX.

On motion of Mr. SELYE, the Secretary of the Treasury, was directed to furnish information as to the income tax and the revenue paid by manufacturers.

RAILROAD CHARTER.

Mr. EGGLESTON, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to charter the Washington and Cincinnati Railroad Company. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

A MISSISSIPPI CANAL.

Mr. EGGLESTON introduced a bill to take possession of the bar known as Pass a Loutre, at the entrance of the Mississippi River, and to construct a canal there without expense to the Government. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

OFFICERS EXTRA PAY.

Mr. MYERS introduced a bill supplementary to the acts of the 23d of March, 1866, and July 13, 1866, extending the grant of three months extra pay to all volunteer officers below the grade of Brigadier General, who were mustered into the service of the United States before April 26, 1865, and honorably mustered out thereafter. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

HARBOR SURVEY.

Mr. HIGBY presented resolutions of the California Legislature, asking for appropriation for the survey of the mouth of Eel River, California. Referred to Committee on appropriations.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

On motion of Mr. STEWART the Secretary of the Navy was directed to furnish information as to a portible self-acting fire extinguisher, and then at 4 o'clock the House adjourned.

REPUBLICANISM.

EIGHTY YEARS OF REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES. By LOUIS J. JENNINGS. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co.

Mr. JENNINGS, the author of this volume, resided in this country as the special correspondent of the London *Times*, for the two years immediately succeeding the overthrow of the Southern Confederacy and the close of our civil war. That great journal had been singularly unfortunate in having for its American correspondent, during the closing years of that great contest, an English gentleman whose only distinction had been in the minor walks of literature, and who had neither capacity nor taste for the discharge of the responsible duties intrusted to his hands. He had placed himself, from the moment of his arrival, in the hands of a small clique of politicians and journalists whose open sympathy with the rebellion had alienated from them the respect and regard of the great body of the people, and who were more than willing to use the powerful agency thus placed within their reach for the advancement of the Secession cause. Dr. MACKAY relied upon them implicitly for his information, and had, openly and with as much vigor as he was capable of, made the *Times* the organ and advocate of their cause. It seems to be the habit of the *Times* to accept the statements and views of its special correspondents as conclusive, and to follow their lead in its statements of fact and its judgment of results. Naturally enough, therefore, the sudden and complete overthrow of the Confederacy took its managers by surprise; and they at once selected, as the successor of Dr. MACKAY, a gentleman who had been, from the beginning, in his connection with the *Spectator* and other influential English papers, a steadfast adherent of the Union cause.

The effect of the change was at once apparent. The correspondence of the *Times* was marked by its sympathy with the Government and people of this country, and contributed very largely to the correction of errors and misconceptions of the nature of the struggle, which had done so much to prejudice the public mind of England and of Europe against the Union cause. Mr. JENNINGS became at once a close and careful observer of the progress of reconstruction. A large part of his time was spent in attendance upon the sessions of Congress, where he watched the course of events with the dispassionate judgment of a foreign observer, but with the keen interest of one whose sympathies were wholly with the Government which, sustained and inspired by the people, had achieved so signal a victory over the rebellion by which its existence had been so seriously menaced. But neither his time nor attention was wholly absorbed by the study of passing events. He became a close student of the nature of our Government and the scope and character of our institutions; and on his return to England, a few months since, published, as the result of his studies, the volume of which we have placed the title at the head of these remarks.

It is a very able, interesting and instructive work. Its style is wonderfully clear and vigorous. Its criticism will by many of its American readers be deemed severe, and by some will be deemed unjust. But its tone is certainly not unfriendly, and candid persons, who do not allow themselves to be blinded by prejudice or illusion, will not complain of the frankness with which the author bestows his censures and expresses his distrust of the practical workings of our political machinery, whenever he thinks they are deserved. The book is less sanguine, and less laudatory of our institutions, than the larger treatise of DE TOCQUEVILLE, to which it is not without resemblance. But it is based upon an experience of thirty years more than DE TOCQUEVILLE had,—years in many respects more full of important and significant events than the whole fifty by which they were preceded. And very many—indeed most—of what Mr. JENNINGS deems the vicious features and tendencies of our institutions, have been developed since DE TOCQUEVILLE wrote, and have grown out of events which he certainly did not foresee.

Indeed the mistake which we think Mr. JENNINGS has made in his judgment of the working of our political institutions, is due to the fact that he saw us only during a revolutionary era. His observations were confined to a chaotic and transition period,—when the nation had just emerged from a gigantic civil war, and was struggling, against all the influences which such a war always creates, to get back to its normal condition. He seems to accept the state of affairs which he saw, as the natural, inevitable, necessary development of our Republican Government, during the eighty years of its existence; whereas it was largely the result of five years of violence and war. It is scarcely fair to expect that such a tempestuous contest as we have just gone through, will give place all at once to the settled calm and regular movements of an assured peace. Popular passions lashed into fury by civil war—parties, exasperated by armed strife, contending for mastery—dreamers and theorists seizing upon public anxiety and excitement for the realization of their hopes and their dreams, the conquerors exulting in their conquest, and the vanquished made desperate by their subjugation—these and other inevitable attendants upon the close of a great civil war, certainly do not favor the peaceful development of national institutions, nor is it fair to regard their excesses as the result of any such development.

It may, indeed, be said that a time of trouble is the time to test the strength and value of forms of government,—and that it is saying but little in favor of republican government to say that it works well so long as it is not assailed by storms,—but yields and goes to wreck before the first tempest that assails it. But our Government did not go to wreck before the tempest of rebellion. It withstood that storm quite as bravely and quite as successfully as any government, monarchical or aristocratic, that ever was called on to face a similar peril. To this fact no testimony could be more hearty or more eloquent than that which Mr. JENNINGS himself has borne. Whether it can overcome the perils that surround the return of peace,—whether we shall return to the natural working of our Government under and within the Constitution, it may be, remains to be seen. It is too soon to pronounce the changes, which just now seem to have been wrought in that respect, final and decisive. It took England a good deal more than three years to recover from the disturbing influences of her Great Rebellion in 1640, and France survived her Revolution only by a reaction almost as fatal to her peace and freedom as the revolution itself had been. Mr. JENNINGS seems to think that our Constitution has been substantially and permanently overthrown, because Congress since the war constantly attempts to transcend its limitations, and set aside its authority. It is too soon, we submit, to come to any such conclusion. More time must be allotted to the experiment. The disturbance has been too great, the shock too severe, to allow an instant and complete recovery. Our Presidential elections afford the best and most decisive tests of the temper of the public mind, and indicate most clearly the tendency of the national development. If the coming election should sanction the action of Congress, if the verdict rendered by the people should ratify those actual departures from the provisions of the Constitution which lead Mr. JENNINGS to infer that the Constitution itself has been virtually set aside, he will then have more ground for his conclusions, though we should hesitate to accept even such a result as final and conclusive.

Mr. JENNINGS has written his book for English readers, and it is impossible not to see that he has kept in mind, while writing it, the steady tendency which unquestionably exists toward a greater infusion of Democratic ideas, principles and practices into the Government of Great Britain. The enlargement of the suffrage, which has recently taken place, he regards as only one step in the movement toward Democratic and Republican institutions. He doubts the wisdom of that tendency,—and his observations of the working of our political machinery seem to have confirmed these doubts. The object of his work is to give the grounds of that conclusion, for the sake of cautioning the public men and the public writers of England against too great haste in adopting our system for the people of their own country. The leading idea of the American Republic, Mr. JENNINGS says, is that "all power belongs to the people. Before that doctrine is accepted as the wisest yet discovered in the science of governing mankind, it would be well to see what is the effect of its practical application in the United States." And the general conclusion to which such an inquiry leads him is, that the result is unsatisfactory,—that the political machinery does not work well,—that practically the whole system is a failure, and fails to realize the noble ideal which animated those by whom it was framed, and which still fills the minds and stimulates the hopes of the great body of the American people.

"The intentions and aims of the American people," says Mr. JENNINGS in one of the finest passages of his book, "are, doubtless,

> of a very noble and exalted character. Regarded in their highest form, they do not contemplate the future supremacy of their country over other nations, but they pursue a contest for principles which they believe to be essential to the happiness and welfare of mankind. Their imaginations are touched by those majestic visions of the coming days which their ablest public men have constantly conjured up before their eyes. They believe, with the devout faith with which men are accustomed to cling to their religion, that in America, as EMERSON has told them, is the seat and centre of the British race. There the individual always improves; the Government exists only for his welfare, watching to ward off evil, but intermeddling with him no further. The strife of antagonistic classes is one day to be unknown, the sting of poverty will not be felt; there is plenty for all within easy reach, reckless prodigality or corruption can never entail burdens upon the people, or deprive them of the just fruits of their industry. As all men have an equal right to govern, so if they are left to govern for themselves, they will be prosperous and contented. There are to be no wrongs inflicted by the powerful upon the defenceless; the voice of the oppressor is to be heard no more, the servant will be free from his master. 'Under this system,' in the words of an American writer, 'the way is open for the realization of the most inspiring and most promising idea of modern Christian civilization—the true brotherhood of man, in which man shall feel himself no longer an isolated individual, but shall find his completeness and perfection, his worth and his happiness, in the recognized relations of mutual dependence existing between himself and the community of which he forms an integral and essential part.'
>
> Such is the ideal. When the citizen of the United States speaks of the greatness and beauty of the American ideas, these are the ideas which he means, and he does not exaggerate their intrinsic charm, or the lustre which they reflect upon his national character. It is a great thing for a nation to possess ambition worthy of its place in the world, and that people might well be proud which contrived to solve all the undiscovered problems of government, and accomplished the objects hitherto restricted to republics of the imagination. But does the experience of eighty years of the American system justify these boasts or these anticipations? Do the people rest their claims to be considered the most enlightened nation of the world solely upon their material progress? Their wealth and strength, realized and potential, cannot disappoint their expectations. The constant tide of emigration keeps up the freshness and vigor of the race, and more than compensates for the wear and tear of life which the influences of climate, and the ever-pressing desire to grow rich, inevitably entail. But what of the moral and intellectual progress of the people? It has been great, no doubt, but is it commensurate with their advance in external marks of prosperity? Where is the candid and well-informed American who will prove that it is?"

We cannot attempt to follow in detail the discussion which brings Mr. JENNINGS to a conclusion which some of our most sanguine political philosophers will be prompt to resent, and which nevertheless deserves more consideration than they will be likely to give it. Mr. JENNINGS knows enough of history to be well aware that all political institutions are failures,—that none of them reach the high ideals at which they aim, and that those of no one people are to be condemned absolutely on account of that failure. No form of Government has ever yet been devised which could attain perfectly, everywhere or anywhere, the common end at which all forms of government aim. The merits of different institutions are comparative and conditional. Mr. JENNINGS would probably not contend that, with all the failures and defects of our Republican institutions, it would be possible or desirable to substitute others for them here; and if they answer our purpose,—if they secure the welfare and happiness of our people, not perfectly but more nearly than any others could do, it is all we can ask of them. We admit with him that it by no means follows they would be as useful in Great Britain as they are with us; and he may be rendering a valuable service to his own countrymen by dissuading them from their premature adoption. But on the other hand many of the defects he points out in their working here are due to conditions and circumstances which have no existence there; indeed the conditions of the two countries are so utterly unlike in all respects that it seems absurd to speak of any possible form or system of government as equally adapted to both.

Mr. JENNINGS begins his work by setting forth the theory of the Government of the United States, as embodied in the Constitution, in the debates which attended its formation and the public discussions which led to its adoption. He adopts in the main the State Rights theory,—setting forth very clearly and with substantial justice the jealousies and fears, lest the rights and independence of the States should be invaded by the national Government, which marked the early history of the struggles to establish that Government, and the discussion of which, as he very truly says, "runs through the whole history of the country down to the time when the great issue was decided on the battle-fields of the South." But when he says that "the doctrine that the States were left free to choose whether they would remain in the Union, or detach themselves from it *was never refuted*, though it was occasionally contradicted," he expresses an opinion with which we cannot concur. And the quotations on which he relies to sustain it are made to do so, only by what seems to us a confusion of the terms in which they are clothed. When, for example, Mr. WEBSTER is quoted as saying, in the course of his reply to HAYNE, "We, Sir, who oppose the doctrine of South Carolina, do not deny that the people may, if they choose, throw off any government when it becomes oppressive and intolerable, and erect another in its stead," he was simply accepting and assenting to the right of revolution—the primeval and universal right of force against and outside of all Constitutions—not at all the rights of secession within the Constitution and without any such violation of its provisions as might properly enlist force for its suppression. He did not assert the Constitutional right of a State to secede, as the South asserted and held that right. The whole tenor of the speech from which this sentence is quoted was against any such construction. Yet this is the use made by Mr. JENNINGS of that expression. So when MADISON is cited in support of the theory that a State may "remain in or detach itself from the Union, at pleasure," his letter to HAMILTON declaring in the most explicit manner that there can be no such thing as a conditional accession to the Union, but that a ratification, by any State, of the Constitution must be absolute and forever, is left out of the case altogether. It seems to us clear that the right of secession has no existence under our Government, except as a right of revolution. An attempt, in other words, on the part of any one or more States to withdraw from the Union is simply an attempt to overthrow the government of the Union, and may, like all other attempts at revolution, be rightfully met and resisted by force.

But we have no space at present to follow Mr. JENNINGS in his argument, or to speak somewhat more fully, as we had hoped to do, of the successive chapters of his book. We may recur to it again,—for it is well worthy of perusal and attention. Those of our own people who are in the habit of looking beyond the immediate results of passing events and party contests, and of tracing in these the ultimate tendencies of social and national development, will find in the volume, unpretending as it is, very much that will guide and aid them in their inquiries.

MEXICO.

Affairs at the National Capital—Position of American Correspondents—The Country and the People—Congress.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1868.

If permitted to draw a conclusion from the editorial remarks, and outside comments made in many of the American journals upon the information furnished by Mexican correspondents in regard to the actual state of affairs here, one can come to but one opinion upon the subject, viz.: That no confidence is placed in our statements. We are only surprised to find that our letters, which have to undergo such critical official scrutiny, are published at all. The truth is simply this: It is no easy matter, in this country of secrecy, for any man, known or suspected to be a correspondent for a foreign journal, to obtain information in regard to current events, and we are each and all forced to be dependent upon our individual powers of observation and ability to draw correct conclusions from what we see and hear. And I venture to say that no set of men have ever been more careful in sifting and digesting the thousand and one different statements daily in circulation in regard to even the most trivial circumstance, than the correspondents of the American journals. That all do not see the same thing in the same aspect, nor arrive at the same result of judgment, is both natural and to be expected, and, so far from being a just ground for censure, really furnishes your readers with the best possible means of drawing a correct conclusion. You are told of all things as they appear to and affect the mind of various persons from the same stand-point; and we, here on the spot, surely have a better right to form opinions of things we see and hear than those thousands of miles away from the scene of their occurrence. That mistakes are sometimes made cannot be denied; but in regard to material facts, I have not yet yet seen in a single American paper a statement that did not have sufficient ground to justify it, however erroneous the conclusions of the writer.

I make these remarks because much of the American correspondence from Mexico has been severely commented upon by the Mexican Press; but in no single instance have they cared to give a positive denial to the statements included in any one of them. On the contrary, they have carefully avoided saying anything likely to awaken a retort, entering into more minute detail, with reference to authorities.

THE COUNTRY AND THE PEOPLE.

The truth is, that the entire Mexican Press, both those in favor of the Government and those opposed to it, are engaged in a crusade to manufacture foreign opinion in favor of the country. They wish to make you believe that they understand themselves, and are quite capable of managing their own affairs, and of bringing them out of their present state of chaos. That to accomplish this they only need peace and to be "let alone," and that in a short time the world will be convinced by their actions that they are among the greatest and most civilized peoples on the Globe, and deem it exceedingly ungenerous that the foreigners among them should so persistently refuse to view matters in the same light. Would to God that we could! for the country is a glorious one, and could be made by intelligent energy and enterprise the happiest and most desirable residence on earth. Its natural resources are great, and its climate unequaled by that of even Italy. But we must not suppress the truth, however much we may desire to see the country prosper, and advance in the onward progress so peculiar to this age. There are many well educated and very intelligent Mexicans, and the people possess many very enviable qualities, especially in matters that refer more peculiarly to social intercourse and the minor affairs of life; but they have also many, very many, qualities to be deprecated, which wholly unfit them for self-government and progress. They are envious, jealous and self-conceited to a fault, and hate a foreigner and everything foreign to a degree perfectly inexplicable. To-day they think that by their own prowess, courage and skill, wholly unaided by any Power or people on earth, they have driven the French from the land and crushed the Imperial dynasty, and that they are quite competent to accomplish the same result against any nation or the united efforts of the world. They honestly believe this; and, as a consequence, are not prepared to listen to reason, or even to be induced by ordinary arguments to accord the simplest justice to any nation or people who do not humbly submit to their notions and plans of action. In proof of this, they but a short time since officially informed the English merchants and agents of the bondholders, that in consequence of the European intervention they regarded all treaties with their Governments abrogated, null and void, and also all their former agreements for the payment of the interest on the national debt; also that in future such payments would be made at their own convenience until other treaties were made. Whatever may be said of the legality of this position, we fancy there are few persons who will not condemn the policy, under existing circumstances. That it may be a good ground for future diplomacy, and the obtaining of advantages in future treaties, may be true, but that the policy of thus at one blow shutting out and excluding all foreign aid in the development of her internal improvements and natural resources is a wise one, we cannot admit. Nor is this the most unfortunate light by which this action may be viewed, for it tends to prove their opinion of self-sufficiency and utter disregard of obligations. They are a people of many promises, but fall far short of their tulfillment; alive to the necessity of development, but too slothful and indifferent to make the necessary efforts to prosecute it. It is a land of brilliant prospects and bright hopes, but full of sad and bitter disappointments.

CONGRESS.

The Congress of the united wisdom of the nation has now been in session something over a month, and have but two months more to prosecute their labors; but as yet but one single bill has been introduced tending in the slightest degree toward an improvement in public administration, and that one (the abolition of internal custom-houses) will most likely fail; at present the indications are that it will not pass.

The bill for a general amnesty—the effect of which would have done more to tranquillize the country and brought into circulation a larger part of the hidden wealth, which is mostly in the hands of the Imperial or Church Party, may be said to be a dead letter. It was referred to some committee or section of the Government, where it will most probably remain until the sound of Gabriel's trumpet. Beyond these two measures the Congress may be said to have done nothing—literally nothing. They hold their sessions for three or four hours, making a few speeches, and refer everything. It is the nature of the people, and they positively in all the transactions of life act upon the principle that what can be deferred for to-morrow must not be done to-day.

Alleged Complicity of Mr. Otterbourg with the Imperialists—Discovery of Important Documents—Relations of Cuba and Mexico None of the Best.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 25, 1868.

The Mexican journals have of late published many articles explaining the various secret machinations carried on by different parties during the interregnum and the Empire. It had been rumored that the ex-United States Consul in the City of Mexico had been working in the interest of the Imperialists, and the *Diario Official* of the Republic confirms this fact, and compromises to a certain extent Col. J. W. FORNEY, of the Philadelphia *Press*, as will be seen by a *verbatim* translation from the official columns of that journal. The letters are prefaced by the following remarks:

"We have long been convinced of the complicity of Mr. MARCUS OTTERBOURG, Consul of the United States in this city during the French intervention in the Republic with the so-called Empire, but did not deem it politic to dwell upon the subject at the time, fearful of creating embarrassments and difficulties for our Government. Besides, we were not then in possession of proofs wherewith to sustain our assertions. Now, however, we have proofs and are at liberty to use them. Recently, while examining the private papers of MAXIMILIAN, we found two documents the contents of which leave no doubt whatever as to the complicity of Mr. OTTERBOURG with the Imperialists. We think it the more proper to make these documents public as we know that the Government of the United States, misled as to the tendencies of Mr. OTTERBOURG, is predisposed in his favor and refuses to credit the unfavorable rumors concerning him. The two documents to which we refer are two notes to MAXIMILIAN, written on stamped paper of the peculiar kind used by the usurper, and in the handwriting of Capt. PIERRON, his private secretary. The first is dated Oct. 10, 1865; the second, which bears no date, appears to have been written in the same month, but somewhat later. The first letter is as follows:

MILITARY CABINET OF THE EMPEROR, }
No. 5—PALACE OF MEXICO, Oct. 10, 1865. }

Mr. MARCUS OTTERBOURG, Consul of the United States, has had the kindness to make the proposals specified in the inclosed documents. He particularly informed me that the Secretary of the Senate, his friend, was the proprietor of two newspapers, the Philadelphia *Press* and the Washington *Chronicle*, and that he could disabuse public opinion in the United States, and presenting the case of the empire in a favorable light. He, moreover, informed me that it would be good policy to sell the right of building the proposed railroad, &c., in New-York, to convince the partisans of the Munroe Doctrine that it would be advantageous for them to invest their capital in enterprises projected by the empire. [Request that these documents shall be returned.]

The last sentence is in the handwriting of Mr. PIERRON, and indicates that the documents inclosed and presented by Mr. OTTERBOURG, were to be returned to him. On the margin of the note are written in pencil these words: 'Excellent. Accepted.'

The second note of Mr. PIERRON is as follows:

MILITARY CABINET OF THE EMPEROR, }
No. 2—PALACE OF MEXICO, — of —, 186–. }
[Important.]

Mr. MARCUS OTTERBOURG, Consul of the United States, with whom this Cabinet has for a long time held close and very good relations, is about to leave this city and return to Washington. [He is to sail on the 1st of November.] He informs me that he wishes to employ the influence he possesses upon the official organs of New-York, Philadelphia and Washington to bring about a recognition of the Empire. He gave me to understand that it would be very useful and agreeable to him to have a private audience with his Majesty the Emperor to explain his ideas and also arrange for a prompt settlement of claims confided to him by two of his compatriots, [claims of KUNTZ & WILLMAN,] with the object of proving to the Government at Washington that the Imperial Government attended to the claims presented by him, they being just, while those against JUAREZ, DOBLADO & Co., who in 1860-61 robbed the trains of silver, property of Americans, had not as yet been settled. This Cabinet is of the opinion that good results would follow the requested private audience, and that it would be politic to satisfy the two claims presented by the Consul.

On the margin of this document is seen written in pencil as follows: 'Notice will be given. Prepare what is necessary for the settlement of KUNTZ & WILLMANN's claim.'

We have also other documents relative to Mr. OTTERBOURG, which we will publish in a few days."

CUBA AND MEXICO.

One of the most influential Mexican journals, the *Constitutional*, takes umbrage at the manner in which Mexico has been treated by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, and with reason says:

"At all times Cuba has made enormous sacrifices to perpetuate Spanish rule in these parts. The healthful lessons of the past have not changed her policy, and from the shores of Cuba soldiers, arms and ammunition are being sent to Yucatan to prolong and sustain the civil war raging there, with the insane hope of emancipating the province from the rule of the Republic. And what time is chosen for such deeds? When the fall of the Empire, and the execution of the monarch who occupied its throne, and that of his principal chiefs, is yet fresh in our memory. The authorities in Cuba have been blind to the organization of a piratical expedition, if they have not secretly aided its organizers. The Mexican nation cannot and should not look with indifference upon such a state of affairs, and retaliation is obligatory and excusable. All projects that have a tendency to destroy Spanish rule and dominion in Cuba and Porto Rico should be seized upon and put into effect with all the power at the command of the South American Republics. The moment is propitious for the invasion of these islands and their liberation from the yoke under which they groan.

QUASIMODO.

MATTERS AT ALBANY.

Legislative Proceedings—Railroad Investigation—Burning of the Academy of Music.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1868

A great cry in both Houses to-day. Whether there is any wool or not remains to be seen.

In the Senate Mr. CREAMER gives notice of a bill to construct the Weehawken and Hunter's Point Railroad, which might imply that it was in contemplation to tunnel or bridge the Hudson and East Rivers. Nothing of the kind. It only proposes to build a railroad on Forty-second street, from the Hudson to the East River. "Only that, and nothing more."

The Canal Committee reported in favor of the bill declaring void all the contracts for the repairs of the canals, and for dredging the Albany Basin. Senator STANFORD means to put this through, and I don't think he can do a better thing. If the State can be more swindled under any other system, I think it due to the inventive genius of the country to give it a show.

RAILROAD INVESTIGATION.

Lieut.-Gov. WOODFORD announces Messrs. NICHOLS, THAYER and NORTON as the Select Committee to inquire into the causes of railroad accidents, and provide a remedy. The Committee is as strong as the President could make, and if commendable results do not follow, it is not to be charged to the formation of the Committee. By the way, the Committee will, I trust, be held to the proper discharge of the duties imposed by the resolution creating it.

A VARIETY OF BILLS.

Senator BEACH introduces a bill which virtually abolishes the Hell Gate pilots. It went to Commerce, which ought to understand the question, and if it does, will report a bill not only abolishing Hell Gate pilots, but Hell Gate itself. It can be done, at an expense that could easily be paid. The interest on property lost there every year would more than pay for abating the nuisance.

Senator PALMER introduces a bill to limit and define the amount which shall be expended for public schools in New-York. It amends the act entitled "an act to amend an act entitled an act to amend an act," (and so on through about a page of foolscap,) &c. But the kernel of it all appears to be that the sum of $10 *per capita*, shall be the limit of expenditure for public schools in New-York—the average attendance to be the *per capita* of scholars.

Senator O'DONNELL introduces a bill to-day, with a whereas—one of those old-fashioned fellows that were prevalent in the times of ROOT and VERPLANCK and GRANGER, containing a recitation of the whys and wherefores, for selling out the markets of Gotham. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, aided and abetted by JAMES BROWN, BENJAMIN W. BONNEY and ISAAC SHERMAN, are to put up, without reserve, Bear, Fulton, Jefferson, Clinton, Catharine and Grand street markets, to the highest bidder, and the bidder who bids the highest is to do what he pleases with the entire lot, with all their realities—good, bad and indifferent—altogether. If Senator O'DONNELL could only divide up his lots, and let each man bid on his specialty, I think he would add largely to the City farm. I would borrow a few dollars myself to invest in the permanent possession of a few memories that cluster around the old Bear (now called Washington) Market; and if I could borrow enough I believe I would nod every time to the auctioneer, until he struck me the entire square.

Another bill in the Senate, this morning, provides for a railroad, commencing at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, running through that to Manhattan-lane, to One-Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, through that to the Harlem River, and thence by the Bloomingdale Road and the Tenth-avenue to Kings'-bridge. The corporators are no more numerous than the projectors could prevent.

Senator PIERCE introduces a bill requiring that all aisles in places of public amusement should be six feet wide, and kept clear during the time the audience is in the building. Very proper, and it should at once be an enactment.

STATE AID TO RAILROADS.

The calls for State aid to railroads are becoming numerous and imperative. It looks now as though they were to have the cold shoulder, but looks are very deceiving at this stage of the session.

A DENIAL.

Auditor BENTON sends a letter to the Senate, denying the conclusions of the Investigating Committee, and saying if he has paid out any money contrary to law, he can be reached by a case in the courts. Doubtless the Auditor is right about the legal bearings of the case; but some people would like to have the Auditor explain his own testimony. Out of his own mouth appears to have come the strongest blast.

THE POOR OF NEW-YORK.

The Commissioners of Charities report that out of all the applications for relief made to them since the 1st of December only thirty-five were denied. This shows both the honesty of the poor and the faithful manner in which your charities are dispensed—for you must recollect that the Commissioners, through their visitors, investigate the necessities of every applicant.

FOURTH AVENUE.

Senator GENET introduces a bill this morning which I have been studying for the past half hour, in the hope that I might be able to reduce it to English. As near as I can get at it, the Harlem Railroad is given the right to build a depot over the Fourth-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-fifth streets, occupying sidewalks, crossings, streets, &c., indiscriminately and generally, northerly, westerly, southerly and easterly.

IN THE HOUSE,

Mr. KEADY introduced a bill which bears about it the semblance of what ought to be. He proposes that every passenger in every city railroad car shall have a seat, *or ride free*. The public will be with Mr. KEADY on that.

Mr. BAMBLER is raising a row that he little knows of, when he proposes in a bill that sectarian schools shall share with the common schools in the distribution of school moneys, and also that sectarian schools shall be subject to the same supervision as common schools. It would be difficult for one man to construct another such hornet's nest as that.

ILLNESS OF SENATOR GRAHAM.

Senator GRAHAM, of the Orange and Sullivan District, is sick at his rooms at Congress Hall. It is said that, at the best, some time must elapse before he can resume his seat in the Senate.

THE DEATH OF GIL. DAVIDSON

Occasions a profound regret. The natural impulses that made him a warm friend or an avowed enemy, endeared him alike to friend and foe. Writing in sight of the pleasant parlor in which he was wont to dispense such a generous hospitality, it is hard to realize he is of the past. The last time we parted was at his house, when THURLOW WEED, JOHN L. SCHOOLCRAFT, DAVIDSON and myself and some others, chatted away a hot Summer's hour. What a change has death, adversity and the jealousies of politics created in the ten or a dozen then together.

BURNING OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

An alarm of fire sounded this morning about 5 o'clock which brought the people first and the fire department afterward to the Academy of Music in Greene-street, which was found to be on fire, the flames having communicated from an adjoining concert-saloon. It did not take a long time for the "devouring element" to shift the scenery from a substantial substance to airy nothing—especially as the fire department took sides at once with the devouring element. When it first commenced a hydrant would have put out the fire. But your steam Sykesy never will take the butt from a plug, and while steam was getting up the fire went on "jintly." It is almost unnecessary to say that the fiend in the Academy was a little too fast for the stoker that plied the fire-engine.

The loss, it is said, will run to $40,000, of which about half is covered by insurance. HUGH HASTINGS, Esq., was the owner of the real estate, and is protected by assigned policies. The real losers are the family of Mr. TRIMBLE, who will be recollected by New-Yorkers as the lightning architect—the man who built Tripler Hall in a day, the lecture-room of the old American Museum in an hour, (counting time as in the Methuselah epoch,) and who superintended the construction of the TIMES building. Like many another man of enterprise, he conceived faster than his means could execute, and when commercial disasters overwhelmed him in New-York, he came here and undertook to build and manage a first-class theatre. Untiring industry and zeal won its reward here. He was successful, pecuniarily, but in a short time he became blind. A year or two of struggle under this new application, and death closed his sufferings and his successes. Since his death, the theatre has been under the management of his daughter, who assumed the responsibilities and the business of her father. She was gradually reaching the success which the energy and spirit she had displayed entitled her to enjoy. In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, the fruits of all her father's patient toil and her own dauntless energy, has melted away, and like the baseless fabric of a dream, is gone forever. In times gone by, when misfortunes of this kind came unheralded upon the worthy, the profession made the relief of the sufferer a common cause. A young girl, striving to hold together the family of a father who had bravely fought pecuniary and physical adversity, and who would have succeeded but for this great misfortune—can one night's proceeds of the "White Fawn" or the Opera House, or Wallack's, and all the other kindred resources of the profession, be more worthily bestowed than in contributing to aid her in restoring the fortune which was dissipated this morning?

LEO.

THE ALBANY HOMICIDE.

Trial of George W. Cole for Murder of L. Harris Hiscock—Argument on Motion for Quashing Writ of Certiorari.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 29.

The court-room of the Oyer and Terminer, now sitting in Albany, was crowded this morning by the spectators who had assembled to hear the decision of the question on the quashing of the writ of *certiorari*, granted by Judge WELLS, of the Court of Appeals, on a special hearing had before him. There was a very large attendance of members of the Bar. The question before the Court was purely legal, and depended chiefly upon authorities and books. The counsel for the prosecution consisted of District-Attorney SMITH, and the Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN, both lawyers of high standing, and accustomed to the management of difficult criminal cases, and the counsel for the defence were WM. J. HADDLEY and Hon. AMASA J. PARKER. Judge PECKHAM presided.

The Court convened a little after 10 o'clock.

Before commencing, Mr. PARKER said that he had some preliminary objections to remarks of the District-Attorney, which were to open.

The Court said that they might afterward be presented.

Mr. SMITH, District-Attorney, said that the affidavit was dated on the 24th of June, and charged the accused with committing the murder of L. HARRIS HISCOCK. Mr. HADLEY had suggested that it would be better not to bring the accused in the Court. The first day of the last Court the case had been postponed, on account of the absence of material witnesses. One of these witnesses was then ill, and another, Mrs. CUYLER, was pregnant, and expected to be delivered about the beginning of December, according to the usual course of nature. The present Judge (PECKHAM) was subsequently appointed for this Court, and it was understood that the trial would proceed early in the term. He had been successful in his preparation for the case, getting witnesses, and had been unprepared for the course taken in the Court of Appeals. Judge WELLS, of that Court, had granted a writ of *certiorari*, without notice to him, and without intimation. He also showed that he had in the progress of this case, sent an officer after Mrs. ANDERSON, who was ill and in a very emaciated condition, but who declared she knew nothing of the case, nor did she expect to be called as a witness until informed by the newspapers. Mrs. MARY CUYLER had also been subpœnaed. She had given birth to a child on the 13th of January. It had been agreed to take the evidence of Mrs. ANDERSON at her place of residence, and also the evidence of Mrs. CUYLER. These are the only measures which have been taken in the cause, and he knew no reason why the case should now be put off.

Mr. HADLEY, of the defence, said that he had made a stipulation with the District-Attorney respecting the testimony of Mrs. ANDERSON. By the terms, she was to have been examined on the 6th of November, but before that date he had received a letter from his Syracuse correspondent, saying that she was too ill to be examined, but expected in a week or two to become better. This information he gave to the District-Attorney, intending thereby to enable him to avoid the trouble and expense of a journey. Mrs. ANDERSON had reduced to writing her evidence in the case. She had made a visit to Mrs. COLE, and went in hastily. The latter appeared flustered, and as if desirous to prevent her going into another room. About 11 or 12 o'clock that night Mr. HISCOCK was seen to go out of that house by her, and ever since she had lost all confidence in Mrs. COLE. Mr. HADLEY further said that he had desired and intended to bring this trial on, but was prevented by various circumstances. Mr. SMITH had had a conversation with the counsel for the defendant, in which the former said that, unless there was serious danger to the life of Mrs. CUYLER, he should prefer not to cross-examine her in the state in which she then was. Since then Mrs. CUYLER had been delivered of her first-born child, and the counsel thought it would be highly dangerous to the lady to attend the present term of court. He had made application to Judge WELLS for a writ of *certiorari*, on the ground that newspaper articles had created a public feeling against the accused, and he did not think that the writ showed any disrespect to the Court, but on the contrary, consideration for their feelings. On the granting of this writ the counsel had telegraphed to Senator COLE, the brother of the accused, that he need not now attend, and that he need not make any further endeavors to get witnesses for the present term, and thereupon the defendant's counsel had ceased to make any further preparations for the present. They had also received a telegram from Mr. JAMES T. BRADY, of New-York, one of the counsel for the defence, saying that he was ill, and could not attend. Mr. BRADY had prepared a branch of the defence, and the other counsel did not even know the names of his witnesses. As corroborative evidence of public sentiment, he submitted several extracts from journals published in this city, among others the *Argus*, *Journal* and *Knickerbocker*, and also from several other newspapers—the New-York *Herald*, TIMES, *Tribune*, and Albany *Express*. Gentlemen had characterized it in the Constitutional Convention as a deed of an assassin. These and other facts showed that these feelings were widespread and marked, and demanded a change of the place of trial. He showed also that the Constitutional Convention is now in session, and divided from the court-room only by a narrow hall, and that the deceased had been a member of that body, as his brother is now, and he feared that undue influence might be exerted by this Convention on the Court, unfriendly in nature. This was also true of the Legislature. He also alleged that several material witnesses were absent, among others Mrs. MARY CUYLER. This statement was sworn to by the defendant, Gen. COLE.

Another affidavit was also submitted from Gen. COLE, alleging the provocation he had received.

Judge PECKHAM said that he did not see any evidence of the alleged excitement in this community. All these had been published in June last, and none since. It does not matter as to the extent of the publication. There is not probably an intelligent man in the State who has not heard of the case, and the same idea of change of venue to be carried out, should remove it from this State to another.

Mr. TREMAIN said that the point to be considered was not on a change of venue simply, but on the quashing of the writ of *certiorari*. He thought this a bold and unprecedented attack on the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The writ does not issue, of course, but in capital cases especially it should be discouraged, as impeding the progress of law. The allowance of the writ and withholding the knowledge from the District-Attorney while the Judge of the Court was in the City, was an unwarranted interference with the rights of the Court. This invalidates the usual custom of eight days' notice, and it is a common practice of courts, in case of *procedendo*, to send the case back. The question is therefore whether this writ should be quashed, and SANDERS *vs.* SHIELD establishes the case that when the *certiorari* was issued wrongfully it could be superseded. He quoted numerous decisions to this effect. A *certiorari* should never be issued except where there is no other proper remedy. Mr. TREMAIN claimed that the application for the case was unusual in such cases, supported neither by law nor sense, and should be defeated by the Court. He spoke at considerable length on the question.

Judge PARKER replied that he was surprised at the argument and heat of his adversary. It is true that there were four other Judges to whom he might have applied, but it will scarcely be contended that any other would have been more proper than Judge WELLS. It was said that it was *ex parte*. That is true, but who ever heard of a writ of this kind being any other than *ex parte?* The usage in this case is according to law, and it was really a favor to Judge PECKHAM to grant it. So Judge WELLS had said, when speaking to the counsel in the street, and had also said that in his own case he should prefer such an order from another Judge. He also thought it would be indecent to hasten the matter forward in this room, so near to that Convention which had passed such resolutions on the subject, and with some of their members actually within the room. He also claimed that the motion was improperly here, not having been done according to usual forms.

District-Attorney SMITH said that he was willing to allow all the forms of law to Gen. COLE, notwithstanding the latter had refused to do so to Mr. HISCOCK. He demanded that the forms of the law should not be wrested from the ends of justice—a provision that had been violated. He would show that the proceedings had been concealed for four days, and that they had been coyly and privily proceeding about the matter, defeating the publicity of right and making it secret. It had been said that the Constitutional Convention was in session. Would they not exercise just as much influence over the Supreme Court, sitting in this room, with the same Judge and the same jury, and with the same mankind looking on? The object was delay. Had he known the application before Judge WELLS at the time, he would have appeared before him and argued on the same point that the Court is now considering. Witnesses were claimed by others to be absent, but he was prepared to show, if time had been granted him for answering these affidavits, as he would if he had been apprised of these doings and they had not been kept secret, that these witnesses would have established the innocence of the deceased from any criminal intercourse with Mrs. COLE, and that Mrs. CUYLER, about whom so much had been said, would prove that Mr. HISCOCK was as free from any wrongful action or conversation with her as any man in the universe. He would show that, according to established usage in this and other courts, no other tribunal than this could have jurisdiction or interfere with the case within ten days before the opening of the term. The interests of the public and the accused demand a speedy trial.

The Judge then decided that, in view of the funeral of Judge DEAN, an eminent member of the Albany Bar, he would adjourn the consideration of the case till to-morrow morning, and the Court then adjourned.

Decision of Judge Peckham—The Writ of Certiorari Quashed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 30.

At the meeting of the Court this morning, the Cole case being in order, Judge PECKHAM said that he had considered as fully as he might this motion to quash the writ of *certiorari*. It was said that it would not be quite proper for one Judge in such a case to review the action of another Judge. Such reason was rather specious; but its conclusion did not necessarily follow. The proceeding before the other Judge might not have been based on a full hearing and with a knowledge of all the circumstances. So also he reviewed the argument that the motion might not be heard at the special term. He could not see any legal reason why the writ of *certiorari* might not be reviewed. There is an objection which has been advanced, that the newspapers have created a public sentiment. It has always been done and will always be the case that newspapers will comment on matters so notorious as this. The objections for that reason will fall to the ground. A reason has been given that the prisoner is not ready for trial. He was ready in October last, apparently, and was a few days ago. These reasons are not strong, and a writ could not thereupon be sustained. An allegation had also been made that the side Judges might be influenced by the clamor and overrule the opinion of the presiding Judge. No foundation had appeared for this idea, and the arguments brought on various grounds could not establish a different view. He therefore denied the application of the counsel for the defendant, and ordered the writ of certiorari quashed. The District Attorney said that during the day he would submit the proper motion and would call the case to-morrow morning. Affidavits on the part of the defence might be filed to-day. At the session to-morrow motions will probably be made for a change of venue and for a postponement. Should the case go to trial, there will probably be considerable difficulty in getting a jury.

THE CLAIMS OF LABOR.

The State Workingmen's Assembly.

From Our Own Reporter.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1868.

The Convention of the State Workingmen assembled at Iron-Moulders' Hall, in this city, to-day, President JESSUP in the Chair. There were about thirty delegates in attendance.

Mr. JESSUP read his annual report, suggesting that the Convention take up the Eight-hour Labor act and amend it. In its present shape it did not meet the views of the workingmen, and should be amended so that its enforcement would be provided for by itself. He dwelt at some length on the imperfect system of apprenticeship, and desired that a committee should be appointed to amend the statute on the books, making it more perfect. He referred to convict labor, and urged that petitions should be scattered broadcast through the State, to create public sentiment to act on the question, so that prison workmen should have their labor sold at the same rate as that of others. Mr. JESSUP's report stated that thirty organizations were represented here to-day, and there were two hundred and fifty more in the State, affiliated and acting in harmony with them. There are also a large number of coöperative foundries and stores of various kinds in progress, with enviable success. He was proud of their well-doing, and would point to the profits made in the foundries of Troy and Albany—the latter gaining eighty-three per cent. on its capital in ten months, and the former eighty-two in a year. This method of associated labor he pointed out as the best for workingmen to pursue, and declared it the panacea for all their troubles.

The Committee of three on Credentials, was then appointed, consisting of MULHALL, of New-York; O'NIELL, of Albany; and HALSTEAD, of Port Byron.

After a recess, the Committee on Credentials presented their report, by which it was shown that there were present delegates from New-York, Albany, Troy, Lansingburgh, Poughkeepsie, Port Byron, Rochester, and several other places.

The President then appointed the following Standing Committees:

President's Report—PARR, LAING, TUFF.
Finance—MULHALL, O'NIELL, HALSTEAD.
Constitution—TROUP, WHILEY, CONNOLLY.
General Good—Messrs. NORTON, ROSE, MCCORMICK.

The Secretary, Mr. CONWAY, of Albany, submitted his annual report, which was received and referred.

The Treasurer, Mr. JOHN PARR, of Albany, submitted the account of the funds in the Treasury, showing a favorable balance.

A report was received from the Committee to see Gov. FENTON, detailing their experience. This was the committee appointed last year, requesting him to issue a proclamation declaring the eight hour law in force on the public works of the State. A report was also received from the Committee in reference to a newspaper as labor organ.

The hours for meeting were fixed for 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., and the Assembly adjourned.

Second Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

The Assembly was called to order at 9 o'clock, President JESSUP in the chair.

The credentials of delegates from Albany, Troy and Cohoes were presented and the delegates admitted to seats.

The Committee on President's address submitted their report, recommending that the eight hour labor act and the apprenticeship law be referred to the Committee on General Good, that they report what amendments are necessary for the enforcement, in order that they may be presented to the Legislature, instructing them to tender thanks to the Workingmen's Protective Union of New-York for securing the punishment of SOPHIA MYERS, and denouncing Gov. FENTON for pardoning her; for petitions to be prepared and circulated for signatures to prevent prison being used to injure other labor; to remonstrate against the bill introduced into the Legislature by Mr. FLAGG, of Troy, for boot and shoe making being introduced into Auburn Prison; and to correspond with Senators CONKLIN and MORGAN, urging them to use their influence in favor of the Eight Hour bill now in the United States Senate. They also recommended that delegates be selected to the National Labor Union, and that a special committee be appointed to secure the printing of the proceedings, and procure a seal for the Assembly. The report was adopted.

The Committee on General Good were instructed to procure a copy of the bill for the reduction of hours of labor for the car-drivers and conductors, passed by the last Assembly and defeated in the Senate, and make such amendments to it as they may deem necessary, so that it may again be presented to the Legislature.

NORTON, of Albany; MCCORMACK, of Troy, and ROSE, of Poughkeepsie, were appointed a committee to examine the Coöperative law, and report what amendments, if any, are necessary.

A communication was presented from the United Cabinetmakers, of New-York City, calling the attention of the Assembly to the wrongs on their German fellow-workmen, who lately arrived here, practiced by emigrant companies, engineered by capitalists.

The appropriate committees reported that the accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer were correct.

In the afternoon session, the Committee on Constitution made a report. A prominent change is the altering of representation from one from each society to one delegate for less than 300 members, two to 600 members, three to 900, but not more than three for any organization. Another alteration was that a committee of one should be appointed from each county to open a reading-room or rooms in their respective counties, and report to the President at least once a month. A tax of $5 for each 300 members was levied, to be paid on the first day of the session. The Constitution was thus amended, and the Convention adjourned.

Third Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 30.

In the Workingmen's Assembly, to-day, it was resolved to ask the Legislature to amend the Coöperative act, so as to fix $500 as the smallest amount upon which coöperative associations can commence business; also, for an amendment of the Eight-hour law, by striking out the special-contract clause; and a committee was appointed to remonstrate against the Auburn Prison Shoe Manufacturing bill. It was resolved to petition the Legislature to amend the laws governing prisons and penitentiaries, so as to prevent the letting of convict labor by contract, and to enforce the statute which forbids the employment of convicts at mechanical pursuits other than those to which they have already become accustomed.

A committee was appointed to prepare and present amendments to the Apprenticeship law.

A resolution censuring Gov. FENTON for pardoning SOPHIA MYERS was unanimously adopted.

It was resolved to petition for a repeal of the charter of the American Emigrant Society.

The election of officers takes place to-morrow.

The assemblage adjourned.

The Canaan Child Murder—Further Explanations of the Case.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1868.

Detective KELLEY, of this city, to-day received a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio, who is connected with the insurance companies, who says:

I have visited Dayton, and learned the facts connected with the taking of the little girl, ANGIE STEWART. JOSEPH and JOSEPHINE BARNEY, *alias* Brown, intended to take a neighbor's child, 7 years of age, and adopt it. The little girl had a bad headache the morning BARNEY left Dayton; consequently, the mother did not wish the child to go then, fearing that she would be sick. BARNEY and wife then made propositions to Mrs. STEWART, (the mother of the murdered child,) the result of which was that ANGIE left with them at noon. BARNEY was to stop in Cleveland some weeks, and then return to Dayton. It was agreed, if ANGIE became home-sick, she was to return with BARNEY; if not, was to accompany Mrs. BARNEY to Hartford, Conn., and stay with them three months or more. ANGIE was to be very finely clothed at Cleveland, and each day Mrs. BARNEY was to write a letter to Mrs. STEWART. The party went direct to Cleveland, and registered at the New-England House as H. P. Matthews, lady, and daughter. They went to the office of Mr. A. FULLER, agent for an accidental insurance company, and procured policies for the woman and child, giving their names as JOSEPHINE and ANGIE BROWN. BARNEY did not take a policy for himself, as he said he was to remain in Cleveland for some time, and that his family intended traveling a long time. Detective MUNCIE, of the latter place, saw the parties in the street, and thought that they were suspicious persons, and watched them for some time. He learned from a person who conversed with the little girl that the pretended parents had prevailed upon the mother in Dayton to let her accompany them. On hearing this information, Mr. MUNCIE immediately went to FULLER's agency to learn their business there. He stated plainly his suspicions that something was wrong, and left. Mr. FULLER also felt, after they had gone, that these people meant to make money out of the girl in some way. Mr. MUNCIE wrote to several persons to ascertain who these people were, but received no answers, and is of opinion that if others had acted upon the information given, little ANGIE would have been alive to-day. Mrs. BARNY bought a sewing-machine in Dayton from a merchant there, promising to pay by monthly installments, and giving $20 down. While in Dayton, they had a machine belonging to a poor woman who could neither read nor write. This woman they caused to sign a paper which they said would show she had loaned it, but proving to be a bill of sale. A law suit grew out of this, and the poor woman recovered the machine.

Mrs. STEWART and family are not such people as BARNEY and wife have represented. They are poor but honest. When I visited them I found the house in good order, and looking as if it had been well attended to. Mrs. STEWART is a member, and has been for thirty years, of the Baptist Church, and her daughters are said to be good and respectable girls. It grieves Mrs. STEWART very deeply to learn that after her pet child has been brutally murdered, the murderers attempt to charge dishonor upon herself and her other daughters. Mrs. STEWART never heard from ANGIE until the sad news of her death came.

National Troops at Municipal Cost.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The resolution introduced on the 14th inst. by Hon. JOHN HILL, of New-Jersey, in the House of Representatives, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, brings up a question of deep interest to every loyal community in the country. In the hour of national peril States, counties, cities and town ships vied with each other in promptly sending their quotas of troops to the field, at great though unequal cost to themselves. Now that the war is ended, the question arises how to meet by national means this onerous local expenditure for national objects. The resolution of Mr. HILL proposes to do this by an issue of United States bonds, to be distributed among the States, counties, cities and townships in the ratio of the number of men furnished by each, fixing a certain sum as the value of one year service for each man put in the field. This settles the question of unequal cost of troops in different localities by assuming the equal value of each soldier in the field, however unequal may have been the cost of placing him there.

As these expenditures were incurred wholly for national purposes, at the call of the National Government; as Congress has monopolized all the sources of indirect taxation, and as the whole nation should bear the cost of its own rescue, therefore this proposed action seems to be called for alike by justice and expediency. It does not increase the national indebtedness, only changing a local to a general debt, and meet the interest from indirect in place of direct taxation.

JUSTICE.

A Personal Compliment.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* speaks of the Washington correspondent of the TIMES in the following terms:

"A personal acquaintance with Mr. CROUNSE, and a very high appreciation of his merit as a *litterateur*, and of his character as a gentleman, have induced us to speak of him, on repeated occasions, in terms of high praise. For several years he has occupied the very responsible and honorable position of chief of the NEW-YORK TIMES Washington Bureau. In that capacity he has won the confidence and esteem of officials of high and low degree, and enjoys greater facilities for obtaining reliable information than any other newspaper man in Washington. The reason for this is simply that he is always reliable, truthful and honorable—qualifications very rare among the Bohemians who flourish around Washington. Mr. CROUNSE's word can always be relied upon, and this fact being thoroughly understood at the White House, and in all the Departments, insures him a free *entrée* and a greater confidence than is extended to others. It is no unusual thing for him to be in possession of knowledge of affairs, confidentially, for days before it is allowed to be promulgated. Of course, this often gives his comments and predictions more reliability than ordinary ones."

The Escape of James Morris from the New-Jersey Prison.

The Trenton *Gazette* gives the following account of the escape of JAMES MORRIS, *alias* David Kently, from the New-Jersey State Prison, on Monday night, to which he had been sentenced for seven years:

"MORRIS is an old offender, and had previously escaped from Sing Sing, in New-York, and from the Michigan and Ohio Penitentiaries—his last escape being from the latter. He escaped from the Michigan Prison in Winter, and had his feet so badly frozen that both were amputated nearly up to the instep. He has had shoes made, the toes of which are filled with cotton or other material, and he can walk quite well. He was confined in a solitary cell, in the third tier of the new wing, regarded as perfectly secure, and under the constant supervision of the watchmen, and yet he escaped without even exciting any suspicion of such an event until it was discovered that he was missing. In each cell is a small closet. Removing this, MORRIS took out the bricks behind, except the outer row, for some distance below the ceiling; near that he actually removed all the bricks, leaving only the plaster. He was probably occupied for some days in this work, and for a much longer time in his preparations for it. He had also managed to secure a quantity of waxed ends large enough to make a rope-ladder thirty-six feet in length. Having excavated the hole in the wall, he crept around the flagging of the ceiling into the loft; here, it is supposed, he procured pine sticks with which he made the rounds for his ladder. Everything being prepared, about 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning—as the keepers believe—he took himself and rope ladder into the loft; passing over the wing and over the hospital, with a brace-and-bit procured through some unknown means, he bored through the boards of the roof, cut through the tin, and was out on the roof. But the only way to avoid the watchmen was to cross the main building to the street front. Returning to the loft he took out two pieces of timber, made of them a ladder, scaled the roof of the main building, crossed it to the front and there fastened his ladder to two holes bored in the gutter and descended to the ground. As his tracks were easily to be distinguished in the light snow that had fallen, he ran backward and forward several times, until it was impossible to find in what direction he went when he finally took to the beaten road, where his tracks were lost among others. The escape was not discovered until about 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning, when one of the deputy keepers, coming to his duty, discovered the ladder hanging from the eaves. He suspected that MORRIS had escaped, and told the watchman of that wing. The latter said that it could not be so, for he had just left MORRIS' cell and he was in bed. An examination, however, showed that he had placed a "dummy" in the bed, diposed so naturally as easily to deceive any one looking through the wicket.

Mississippi Horse-Thieves to be Tried by the Civil Courts—Order by Gen Gillem.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
(MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS,)
HOLLY-SPRINGS, Miss., Jan. 9, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.—1. General Order No. 9, series of 1867, from these headquarters, is hereby so modified and amended as to restore to the civil tribunals, properly having cognizance under the respective statute laws of the States of Mississippi and Arkansas, entire jurisdiction in all ordinary cases of horse-stealing, heretofore made triable under the provisions of that order before military commission. In case, however, any person charged with the crime of horse-stealing, and indicted therefore, shall make oath before a judicial officer that by reason of service in the army of the United States, or of political sentiments entertained by him, or of his race or color, he cannot have an impartial trial at the hands of the civil authorities, then all action in the case shall be suspended, and the case reported at once to the nearest military post commander, who will cause an immediate investigation to be made by an officer of all the facts thereof. Should there be no military post within—say fifty miles of the point—the case will be reported to the sub-district Commander, who will order the investigation. If, in the opinion of the officer making the investigation, the accused can have an impartial trial before the civil tribunal having cognizance, he will officially notify the proper civil officer—the suspension of the proceedings will cease from that time, and the case will proceed in due course. But if, in the opinion of the investigating officer, an impartial trial cannot be had in the case before the civil authorities, a full and explicit report of all the facts and of his reasons for his belief will be forwarded at office to these headquarters, for the consideration and further orders of the District Commander. By command of

Brevet Major-Gen. ALVAN C. GILLEM.

O. D. GREENE, Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL: NAT. WOLFE, Second Lieutenant Thirty-fourth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Reconstruction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Constitution of the United States provides:

"The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence."—Sec. 4, Art. 4, Const. U. S.

The majority in Congress have more frequently sought to justify their reconstruction policy under this clause of the Constitution than by any other provision of that instrument. It would seem that Senator NORTON, in his speech in reply to Mr. DOOLITTLE, evolved more of argument from it in favor of the new Military bill than any member of either House who has heretofore made the attempt.

This I infer not from reading Senator NORTON'S speech, having seen only a slight sketch of it, but from the complimentary terms in which Senator JOHNSON, in his reply yesterday, referred to it.

It seems to me that the fundamental idea in this clause is that a form of government proceeding from the people as opposed to a monarchy, an oligarchy, or a military despotism, was intended to be guaranteed to each State in the Union. The argument is at least a fair one, that all classes then accustomed to participate in the Government were to be secured that right in the future, freed from the monarchical principles which prevailed in the Colonies prior to the Revolution and the formation of States; and that whenever citizenship and the right of suffrage inured to a man, he was to have a right to participate in the government of the State. It is true the guaranty is to the *State*; but this can only be made effectual by securing the rights of its individual citizens.

Senator JOHNSON justly says the framers of the Constitution could not have intended that the General Government was under this clause to assume the power of conferring citizenship on the Slaves of the South; nor does it confer the right of suffrage on minors. But when the Slave becomes a freeman, as when the minor is twenty-one years of age, the right to participate in the Government is guaranteed to him. But the difficulty is that Congress, instead of guaranteeing to all adult males the right to participate in the State government, thus making it republican in the sense intended, excludes by disfranchisement, according to an arbitrary rule, and thus openly violates the guaranty.

That the framers of the Government had no such object in view in adopting this clause, as is sought to be enforced, will sufficiently appear by reference to the history of its introduction and adoption as found in the Madison papers, at pages 734, 794, 844, 861, 1,139 and 1,241.

I respectfully suggest that a publication of these extracts would tend greatly to enlighten your readers as to the import and objects of the clause in question. They are brief, as the subject evoked but little discussion.

B.

Jan. 28, 1868.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CANAL CONTRACTS.

Important Meeting at the Produce Exchange.

The present management of the canals on which is carried to this market the great bulk of the produce of the West, gives occasion for much discontent to merchants here, along the line, and at the western termini. The system of letting out the canals to contractors proves to be a pernicious one, and the outcry against it grows louder daily.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of merchants was held on the lower floor of the Produce Exchange, to give expression to the state of feeling here upon this matter. Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE was called to the chair, and Mr. J. HOBART HERRICK named as Secretary. A committee of five was appointed to embody in a series of resolutions the opinions and suggestions of the assembled merchants and that of the important interest they represented. Messrs. Carlos Cobb, James M. Fiske, M. M. Caleb, Alfred M. Hoyt, Augustus E. Masters—the Committee—reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The commerce of the Port of New-York is largely dependent for its prosperity upon the successful operation of the canals of the State, which bring the products of the great West to tide-water, and transmit in return the manufactures of the East and our imports from foreign countries; and

Whereas, Experience has shown that since the adoption of the contract system for the practical supervision of the canals and keeping them in repair, the business transacted upon them has failed to keep pace with the advance of the country in improvement and material prosperity; that the time required for the transmission of cargoes thereon has been increased, while it should have diminished; that frequent delays have taken place in their navigation through want of a sufficient depth of water, or of trifling repairs which the contractor was bound to make but wholly neglected; that merchants and forwarders have frequently sustained large damages in consequence of negligence and delay on the part of those who were the agents of the State, and to whom they had a right to look for encouragement and assistance; that rival routes of transportation from the West to the East have thereby received substantial aid and a large increase in business, and that thereby much of the natural internal commerce of the State is being gradually diverted from the great commercial emporium of the country; and

Whereas, It is manifest from the previous history of the canals that these consequences must have resulted in a great measure from the adoption of a policy which has placed their control and management under a class of men who owe no responsibility to the people and seek for nothing but individual gain, therefore

Resolved That in our judgment the interest of the State imperatively demands a return to her former policy of placing the care and management of her canals under the immediate superintendence of honest, capable and faithful men, either elected by the people or appointed by some of their officers, and to whom they will be directly responsible for neglect of duty, and whose approbation they will seek to obtain.

Resolved, That whatever may be said of the perfection with which the act creating the Canal Contracting Board was framed, or of the safeguards with which it attempts to surround the interests of the State and protect them against fraud or the criminal acts of the contractor, the fact cannot be denied that the system which it inaugurated has proved a failure, and that the lessons of experience teach that its longer continuance will ultimately result in destroying the utility of a great public work which has been the pride of the people, and has done more than anything else to contribute to the wealth of the State.

Resolved, That in view of the facts stated in the foregoing preamble, and after the recent report made to the Senate in regard to the frauds perpetrated under the contract system, the Legislature should immediately repeal the act creating the Contract Board, and in its stead should place the management of the canals in such hands as will secure their prompt and thorough repair, and so increase their capacity as to meet the demands of our growing commerce, and prevent its diversion to other channels.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded by the Secretary to each member of the Legislature, with a request that they use their efforts to secure such legislation as is therein suggested.

Mr. H. W. JOHNSON spoke at some length on the loss occasioned by the mismanagement of the Canals; ten to twelve million dollars in produce was at this moment, he said, locked up on the Erie Canal between this point and Buffalo, the greater part of which by judicious management would have reached its market before the close of navigation. Fifty gentlemen were then named as delegates to proceed to Albany and urge upon the Legislature the importance of carrying into effect the views of the meeting as set forth in the resolutions, said delegation to have power to employ counsel. After the appointment as a Committee on Printing, Finance and Correspondence of Messrs. V. D. MAIRS, EDWARD HINCKEN, L. B. SHAW, EDWARD MARTIN and T. HOBART HERRICK, the meeting adjourned.

Melancholy Case of Attempted Suicide.

Last evening a melancholy case of attempted suicide occurred at the boarding-house No. 245 Bridge-street, Brooklyn. It appears that for some time past Mr. BENJAMIN F. BACHE, a young man about 20 years of age, son of the Resident Physician of the Brooklyn Naval Hospital, had been paying his addresses to a young lady residing at No. 245 Bridge-street. BACHE'S health had been bad for some time, and his conduct somewhat strange and capricious. On Wednesday night he called at the house about 6 o'clock, and was apparently in good spirits. After talking some time with the young lady, he looked very fixedly at her, and shortly afterward left the house in an angry mood, without any cause having been given to put him out of temper. About 9 o'clock he returned and sent the servant into the parlor for the young lady, saying that he desired to speak with her in private. The lady went out to see him, and found him standing in the hall near the basement door. After talking for some time with him BACHE suddenly produced a pistol and discharged the contents at his head, the ball entering the right side of his forehead and lodging in the back of the brain. A gentleman boarding in the house ran down from his room on hearing the pistol-shot and cries of alarm, and found BACHE lying on his back in a pool of blood, with the brains oozing from the wound in his forehead. Dr. REGANS was at once sent for, who rendered all the assistance in his power, but was unable to find the bullet. BACHE, who was quite insensible, was conveyed to the hospital.

The pistol shot had entered the forehead on the right side, two inches and a half above the eye, and lodged in the brain. The young lady was in an almost frenzied condition from the shock she had sustained. Young BACHE is attended by his father and mother, and has a private room in the hospital, but has very little chance of recovery.

The Protestant Episcopal House of Bishops.

This body has been called to meet in St. John's Chapel next Wednesday. It is composed of forty-four prelates, of whom three-fourths are High Churchmen and one-fourth Low Churchmen. The object of the meeting is to choose a Bishop of Oregon in place of Bishop SCOTT, who died in July last. The presiding Bishop will be Bishop SMITH, of Kentucky, the senior prelate in order of consecration. The Secretary of the House of Bishops is Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., of Boston. Several of the Bishops have already arrived in the City, and others are on their way here.

Although Bishop SCOTT was a Low Churchman, having been elected fifteen years ago, when the two parties were more equally divided, it is supposed that his successor will be chosen from the other wing of the Church. Indeed, most of the recent additions to the House of Bishops have been from among the High Church party.

Among the names prominently mentioned in connection with the approaching election, we have heard of the following: Rev. Dr. Hall, of Washington; Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, of Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. Twing, of New-York; Rev. Dr. Tuttle, of New-York; Rev. Dr. Morris, of Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Keene, of Milwaukee; Rev. Dr. Breck, of California; Rev. Dr. Paddock, of Detroit; Rev. Dr. Doane, of Albany; Rev. Dr. Swope, of New-York; Rev. Dr. Montgomery, of New-York.

As the House of Bishops is not confined in the choice to any particular locality or party, but can elect any one of 2,500 clergy, it may be possible that some one hitherto not mentioned, may be chosen.

Election of Delegates to the Syracuse Convention.

Pursuant to order, the Union Republican delegates of Richmond County met Wednesday in convention at Schwartzkopf's Hotel, Clifton, to elect delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse, Feb. 5. The following gentlemen were chosen: ARNOLD H. WAGNER, Castleton; ALBERT O. WILCOX, Northfield; SAMUEL R. BRICK, Jr., Middletown. There is great dissatisfaction with the conduct of the Republican State officials in this county, as manifested by the following resolution, moved by Col. DRAKE DE KAY, and seconded by CLEMENT NEWTON, which was unanimously adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That whereas we have received no support, aid or assistance from the State officials on this island, we desire that it shall be distinctly understood that whatever action is taken by this Convention is not due to said officials or their influence, but rather in opposition thereto; and it is hereby ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded by the Secretary to the Governor of the State.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. HENRY MURRAY in the chair.

A resolution directing the immediate removal of obstructions on the pier at the foot of Forty-seventh-street, North River, was adopted.

Mr. W. B. ROBERTS said that some time ago he prepared an ordinance for the renumbering of the streets, which had been referred to a committee. He moved that it be taken from the hands of the Committee.

Mr. GILMORE said that this could not be done, as they had no control over the Committees of last year. The ordinance would have to be brought up as new matter.

Mr. ROBERTS withdrew his resolution, and the Board adjourned to Saturday next at 2 P. M.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PRESENTATION TO CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.—REMBRANDT PEALE'S original portrait of Chief Justice MARSHALL has been presented to Chief Justice CHASE, on behalf of many citizens of this City, each of whom subscribed $50 for its purchase. Messrs. Wm. M. Evarts, Edward Pierrepont, B. W. Bonney, Shepherd Knapp, Chas. H. Russell and L. B. Chittenden, in their letter of presentation, say they have "thought that this picture could find no fitter or worthier possession or protection than in the home of one who has received, in honorable succession, the name and place which Chief Justice MARSHALL did so much to make, in the opinion of men, the highest and most beneficent station which a government of law over a nation of freemen has to offer to the ambition or the duty of its citizens." Judge CHASE has responded, accepting the gift, in fitting terms.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, under the direction of President CRANE. Commissioner STONE moved a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Sanitary Superintendent to report all the information in his possession relative to the houses in this City where newly-born infants are received and boarded, to state where they are situated and by whom kept, and also to report the names of those physicians who, when children have died in these houses, have rendered false certificates to the Registrar of Vital Statistics. The Soldiers' Messenger Company applied for permission to erect a street booth at the corner of Third-avenue and Sixteenth-street, which was refused. After the transaction of other business, of little importance to the public, the Board adjourned until Thursday next.

SALE OF CHOICE PAINTINGS.—At the Clinton Hall Art Galleries, Astor-place and Eighth-street, Messrs. LEVITT, STREBEIGH & Co. have on exhibition a very large and magnificent collection of oil paintings, water colors and statuary, which are to be sold at auction on Tuesday and Wednesday next at 7½ P. M. each day. The catalogue contains many very beautiful paintings by favorite American and foreign artists, among them some fifty new pictures never before exhibited in this City.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE.—The annual session of the New-York Sunday School Institute, will be held in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, beginning on Sunday next, and continuing until Friday. Among the speakers who will take part in the exercises are Chancellor FERRIS, Rev. Dr. JOHN COTTON SMITH, Rev. Dr. TYNG, Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL, Rev. Dr. STRYKER, and many other prominent speakers. Services will be held afternoons and evenings.

SEIZURE OF A STEAMER.—Col. PORTER, of the Fourth Revenue District, yesterday morning seized the steamship *Niagara*, of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, plying between New-York and Richmond, for the non-payment of Government tax. The office of the company is at the corner of West and Dey streets, and their dock at Pier No. 37 North River. It is said that the company has never paid any tax, and the amount due the Government is estimated at $20,000. Col. PORTER placed two keepers on board, and informed the mate in charge that the steamer must not leave the port until the matter was settled.

ARTISTS' RECEPTION.—The artists who have rooms in Dodworth's Studio Building, Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth-street, will give their third monthly reception on Saturday, Feb. 1, from noon until dusk. All the studios will be open, and no cards will be required. These receptions have hitherto been extremely pleasant.

INTERNAL REVENUE AFFAIRS.—Yesterday Inspector HARVEY seized 3,000 segars, (locality not stated,) on account of their being improperly stamped.....Twelve barrels of whisky were seized in the rear of a liquor-store corner of Tenth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, and turned over to the charge of Government officers.

SUICIDE.—At a late hour on Wednesday night an unknown man, dressed in dark clothing, and about six feet in height, committed suicide by leaping into the North River from a Jersey ferryboat, which was on her way to this City. One of the passengers saw the leap made, but too late to prevent it.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FANCY DRESS MASK BALL.—A fancy dress mask ball took place last night at RIVER'S new dancing academy, corner of Court and State streets. The rooms were crowded with a select assemblage of dancers, arrayed in costumes representing many characters. There were flower-girls, of course, nuns and monks, Irishmen and negroes, cavaliers and beggars, Paul Prys and gipsies, ladies of the court and little Red Riding Hoods, mingling in congruous and incongruous groups, doing the mazy and enjoying the fleeting hours. It made no difference to them if time was on the wing; they proposed to let it wing. Dancing was continued until an early hour in the morning.

THE OLD LADIES' HOME.—The annual meeting of the Brooklyn Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females was held yesterday. The reports of officers showed the Society to be in a most excellent condition. The receipts of the Treasurer last year were $18,917 05, and a balance remains of $2,879 53. The reports were adopted, a large number of managers for the ensuing year elected, and remarks were made by Rev. Dr. J. T. DURYEA and Rev. Dr. A. P. PUTNAM.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Feb. 4.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

Part II.—Held by Mullin, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
3656	Johnson vs. Steele et al.	3206	Sprout vs. Hams.
2222	World Co. vs. Poppe.	3226	Lyons vs. Greener.
2612	Field vs. Devlin et al.	3222	Haussman vs. Jackson et al.
2728	Torrilion vs. Lillie.	3230	Minor vs. Knox.
2782	Harteje vs. Brown et al.	3238	Bliss et al. vs. Levy, imp'd.
2964	N. Y. County Bank vs. Wilson.	3620	Hames vs. Kee et al.
2974	Hallgarten vs. Gibson, impl'd.	3800	Church et al vs. Yerrance.
3024	Spalding et al. vs Thorn.	3808	Mehrbach vs. Fegeler, et al.
3032	Brown et al. vs. Rider et al.	3842	Cort vs. Clark et al.
3112	Holmes vs Preston.	3862	Helfrich vs. Janeway.
3175	Olivett et al. vs. Reed.	3880	Schmidt et al. vs. Goeltz.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.		Nos.	
152	Fischer et al. vs. Place Sugar Refining Co.	319	Winchester et al. vs. Graham.
254	Peabody vs. Hart, &c.		
318	Gregory et al. vs. Gregory et al.		

SUPERIOR COURT.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS.

Adjourned for the Term.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Alker, Gross, and Curtis, J.J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	Tucker vs. Foster.	9	Campbell vs. Rathbun.
2	Pinwing vs. Folk.	10	Klein vs. Babcock.
3	White vs. Hogan.	11	Steiber vs. Daly.
4	Varian vs. Colwell.	12	Greene vs. Whittimore.
5	Stoney vs. Farmers' Tr. Co.	13	Joseph vs. Lowenstein.
6	Pona vs. Clark.	14	Reed vs. Sheridan.
7	Nolen vs. Burke.	15	Schilling vs. Elston.
8	Dally vs. Mellville.	16	Mooney vs. Hudson R. Railroad Co.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

CONFISCATION—THEORY AS TO DATE OF FORFEITURE—CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE ACT OF AUGUST 6, 1861.

Holmes Foundry, Klepper & Co. and Monett and Co., Claimants and Appellants.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Louisiana. This libel was filed on the 4th of April, 1865, on behalf of the United States against certain lots of ground in the City of New-Orleans, the buildings thereon and the machinery, tools and fixtures of the establishment known as the Holmes Foundry. The libel alleged that the property was liable to condemnation and forfeiture, under the act of August 6, 1861, "to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes;" for that after the proclamations of the President, of April 15, 1861, and August 16, of that year, it was knowingly used and employed by the owner thereof in aiding and abetting the insurrection, in being used as a manufactory for making guns and other materials of war for the Confederate Government. It was charged that the owners knowingly consented to the use and employment of the property for such purposes, and purchased the property with intent to so use the same. There were four interventions made, but only two intervening parties appeal—Monett & Co., a commercial house established in Cognac, France, claimed as mortgagees of Samuel Wolff, under mortgage dated in May, 1862. Klepper & Co., another house of Bordeaux, intervened as creditors of Wolff, their claim being also secured by mortgage.

The point involved is whether or not forfeiture under the statute attached at the moment of its unlawful use and employment. The mortgages in question were executed by plaintiff the day after the occupation of the city by Gen. Butler, which fact of itself the Government contends subjects the *bona fides* of the transaction to grave doubts.

The Government contends that forfeiture attaches the instant the offence is committed; and that all subsequent transfers by the guilty owner are void, and that therefore condemnation, to the exclusion of the interveners, is a consequence.

The claimants insist, first, that the act of Congress upon which the proceeding is based, is unconstitutional and void, as it proposes to attach a penalty for treason before conviction of the party of that offence.

It is then asserted that the premises were taken possession of by the Confederate Government without the consent of the owner and mortgage creditors, and it is submitted that they should not, therefore, be made to suffer. The mortgages were executed before the property was libeled by the Government. The proceeding in the case was not instituted until after the State Court had attached the property, and it was for this reason null and void.

The cause was, however, continued until the next term of the Court, to enable the Government to give the mortgagees notice, it being claimed that there had not been such notice, and that they should not be made to suffer the loss of their rights without it.

Attorney-General Stanbery and J. Hubley Ashton Special Counsel for United States; Lacy, Marks and Butler for appellees.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.—JAN. 30.

Before Judge Benedict.

CONTINUATION OF THE CASE AGAINST JOHN DEVLIN.

Immediately after the opening of the Court, the question as to whether the Court, charging the prisoner with not having kept books, should be retained in the indictment, was brought before the Court by counsel for the prisoner. The Judge ruled that he would retain it.

Moses Richards was the first witness called for the defence. He said that in 1866 he held the office of Assistant-Assessor of the Fifth Division of the Third District; the other assistants were Alex. M. Gurly, Nelson Northup, and various others; a Mr. Robinson was Assessor, and Mr. Buwen was Collector; the business of witness was to canvass in the district and take in applications of license when brought in; on the 15th of each month a list was made of the applicants to pay special tax, and then sent into the Assessor's office; knew Mr. Devlin well; also knew that he had sent in an application under the indictment; Devlin applied to him for registration; had some forms of application at that time, but wanted them; refused to give him one; furnished him, a week afterward, with a form; after having sent the form it was left at witness' office, thirty days after it was sent him; put the paper in Mr. Northup's office; had nothing to do with regard to the payment of the tax; previous to May or June, 1865, knew him only by reputation; never had any business transactions with him; was in charge of the Fifth Division from November, 1865, to May, 1867; his office was No. 166 Johnson-street; the plumber's shop was within his district; had been in the plumber's shop three or four times altogether; during the Summer of 1866 saw Devlin every week; did not know what his business was except by hearsay; after he made his application found what he was; never saw him do business; never had his checks for any purpose (prosecution here presented a check for $700 found in Devlin's check book on the Atlantic Bank, made by Devlin to Mr. Richards. The check read "Aug. 21, M. Richards, salvage $700. Pay to bearer $700. John Devlin;) witness denied all knowledge of the check; check (produced) dated Aug. 20, for $550 was not in his handwriting; from May to August could not recollect any person who returned for a month over two barrels of whisky; knew Peter Austin, distiller, for the four months from May to August he returned as shown by copies of returns (produced) only two barrels; made the returns of Burns.

Thos. A. Murray was examined: He said he knew Devlin; acted as clerk to him; remembered going with him to Mr. Richards in May last in regard to registry of an application for license; heard what passed between Devlin and Richards; Richards said he had not a form but would get some that day and would send one down to Frank Devlin's plumber shop; afterward received a form of application; Jas. Devlin then got it, and it was handed, the last Sunday in June, to John Devlin; the blanks were filled up, and the Tuesday following the application paper was carried to Mr. Richards' house and laid on the desk; Mrs. Richards only was there inside.

Richards was then recalled: He said Patrick Burns was a distiller; but did not know anything about the capacity of his distillery; saw the paper (produced) which showed the capacity of his still was 125 gallons; could not say whether that was so; was bookkeeper in a distillery; the return of Patrick Burns for the month of May showed that taxes had been paid on 202 gallons of whisky.

The case will be continued to-day.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE POST-OFFICE EMBEZZLEMENT.

United States vs. George M. Dusenbury.—In this case, previously reported, in which the defendant, who is a member of a select social circle, and in good circumstances, is charged with embezzling several letters containing money while acting as box clerk in the Post-office, the Commissioner has decided to commit the defendant for trial.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 30.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE APPLETON DIVORCE CASE—IMPORTANT DECISION.

Samuel F. Appleton vs. Amelia Appleton.—In this action, which is brought to obtain a decree of divorce, a motion was made a few days since, on the part of the defendant, to allow an amendment of a pleading, and also to compel the plaintiff to pay alimony and counsel fee during the pendency of the action. The facts connected with this case, a portion of which was published in our law reports of the 28th inst., are somewhat peculiar. In 1840 or 1841 the defendant in this suit was married to one Wm. Warner. So far as appears they lived together six or eight years as husband and wife, but in 1847 or thereabouts Mr. Warner went to California, and defendant says she did not hear anything of him for several years. She saw, as she swears, a notice of his death, and she believed him to be dead. The defendant continued to reside in this City, and in the Spring of 1864 she was married to Samuel F. Appleton, the plaintiff. About the same time, she, acting under advice of counsel, obtained a decree of divorce from her former husband, Wm. Warner. This decree was made in an Indiana court, the suit having been commenced in February, 1864, and a decree entered April 26. On the 19th of March, 1864, the marriage between Mr. Appleton and the defendant was solemnized at St. Stephen's Church in this City, but the register of it seems not to have been made until the following June, when it was entered as having taken place April 27. Counsel for the plaintiff argued that these and other circumstances showed that the defendant knew of all the facts; knew that her first husband was living at the time of her marriage with the plaintiff, and hence that the last-named marriage should be declared void. It has transpired that Warner is not dead, and it is insisted that he and not Appleton is her lawful husband. To oppose this, counsel for defendant says that soon after the marriage with Appleton, the latter became insane; that his brothers in this City took charge of his person and property; that they put him into an asylum at Andover, Mass., where he still remains; that, being insane, he could not make that election which is necessary to commence a suit for divorce—hence that the action ought not to be maintained in its present shape.

The plaintiff's counsel contended at great length that there was the same right to commence a suit for this cause, as an infant has to be made a party to the foreclosure of a mortgage, or any other ordinary suit. One object of this action is to cut off the defendant's right of dower in plaintiff's real estate and her interest in his personal property, in case of his death. The value of his estate is estimated at over $250,000.

In deciding the motion to-day, Judge CARDOZO delivered an elaborate opinion, of which the following are the leading points: First—The motion to stay proceedings until the determination of the plaintiff's insanity is denied, the Court declining to express an opinion whether the plaintiff's election is an essential to a divorce suit, at least on a mere motion. Second—Part of the motion to amend the answer is denied; that is, the specific denials set up in certain portions of the amended answer are decided to be unnecessary, and some allegations are held immaterial. But as to the third subdivision of the proposed amended answer, which sets out the absence of the defendant's first husband from the State without her hearing from him, and her full communication of the facts to the plaintiff before the marriage, he refuses to strike them out. The Court holds that the statute does not compel the Court to declare a marriage void on mere proof of a first husband being alive. The words of the statute are only permissive, and leaves a discretion in the Court whether it will do so, which must depend on the circumstances of the particular case. "I cannot subscribe," says Judge CARDOZO, "to the doctrine that a man may knowingly marry a woman who is under advisability, and then as a matter of absolute right ask the Court's instrumentality to get him out of the disgusting plight in which he chose to place himself. Of course I only put this case by way of illustration. I think in such a case the Court might well say that it will leave the parties just where it finds them. If the marriage be void, very well. But if it is only to be void from the time the Court declares it so, the Court may very well say it will make no decree upon the application of a such a person. Entertaining these views, I think I should allow the answer to be amended by setting up the proposed third subdivision." With the amendment of the pleading, the Judge holds that the action is so far changed that leave to renew the motion for alimony should be granted. That under this new state of facts the defendant, having verified her complaint, he has no right to decide that she must fail, and if she establishes the truth of her answer, the marriage will at most be only declared void from the date of the Court's decree; meanwhile, the husband having, when he married, taken "her with notice of her defects," must make suitable provision out of his estate to enable her to present her case to the Court, and must therefore pay for her support and her counsel. He directs, therefore, a counsel fee of $1,000 and alimony at the rate of $2,500 per annum, without prejudice to an application for an increase of these amounts.

Mr. Brady and Messrs. Knox & Fullerton for defendants; Mr. Smith for plaintiffs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN., 30.

Before Judge Barrett.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE BOND ROBBERY—MOTION TO VACATE ORDER OF ARREST.

The Royal Insurance Company vs. Daniel Noble.—The defendant in this action is charged with being implicated in the well-known "Royal Insurance bond robbery." He was arrested on a criminal process and discharged by the examining magistrate, but subsequently an indictment was found against him by the Grand Jury. A motion to quash this indictment, made by Noble's counsel, John Graham, Esq., is now pending. Before the indictment was found, however, a civil suit was commenced by the plaintiff herein, and an order for the arrest of the defendant was granted, in pursuance of which he has been confined in Eldridge-street Jail for about two months. Defendant's counsel, James Emott, Esq., now moves to vacate the order of arrest on affidavits of defendant's reputed wife and others, tending to show that he is innocent of the charge. The motion was opposed by Mr. Larocque, and the Court took the papers and reserved a decision.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 30.

By Judge Cardozo.

Lawrence *vs.* Binsse et. al.; motion granted, &c.

In the matter of the appointment of a receiver of Foreign Corporations; application refused.

Hackley *vs.* Hope et. al.; a substitution may be ordered on payment of the amount charged.

Baker, &c., *vs.* Seaver et. al.; judgment ordered on report of referee.

Gertrude A. Hasbrouck *vs.* David Hasbrouck; testimony not sufficient.

Van Houten *vs.* Fargo &c.; motion denied with $7 costs to abide the event.

Samuel F. Appleton *vs.* Amelia Appleton; a counsel fee of $1,000 and alimony at the rate of $2,500 a year is granted, without prejudice to further applications for additional counsel fees and for an increase of alimony, if circumstances so demand. See opinion.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

By Judge Barrett.

Fitzsimmons *vs.* Hennessy; order settled.

Schwartz *vs.* Stewart; I have examined the question and do not think it so clear as to justify the refusal of a hearing. The motion must be granted on payment of $10 costs.

Sarah Grudy *vs.* John Grudy; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. T. Stuyvesant, attorney for plaintiff.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 30, 1868.

$6,000	U. S. 6s. '81, R.	111⅜	20	Pac. Mail	115
1,000	do	111⅜	250	do	115½
53,000	U. S. 6s. '81, C.	111⅜	100	do	115⅝
5,000	do	111⅝	100	do	115⅝
20,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65	109⅞	900	do s60	115⅞
3,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '62	111	300	do	115½
89,000	do	111⅛	300	do b30	115⅝
1,000	U. S. 5-20s. C., '65 New	107⅝	300	do	115⅝
1,500	do	107⅜	100	do	115⅝
20,000	do	107⅜	100	do	115½
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., '64	109	100	do	115⅝
10,000	do	109⅛	300	Atlantic Mail	97⅝
31,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d series	107⅜	200	do	97⅝
10,000	do 3d series	107⅜	200	do	98
10,000	do Small	107⅜	50	Wells Fargo Ex	45⅜
5,000	Brook. 6s. W. L.	94½	100	Adams Ex. Co	76⅝
1,500	N. Y. St. 6s. 73	101⅜	100	do	77
20,000	Tenn. 6s. new	60½	100	Mar. Pf	14½
20,000	do	61	200	U. S. Ex. Co	76⅝
5,000	Vir. 6s. new	40½	50	do	77
5,000	N.C. St. 6s. new	51½	10	Am. Ex. Co	73⅜
35,000	do	51⅝	60	Mer. U. Ex	36⅞
1,000	Ga. St. 7s	79	100	do	37
7,000	Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. Issue	85¼	400	N. Y. Cen. R	131⅝
1,000	Missouri 6s	101⅜	200	do	131⅜
5,000	Hud. Riv. 6s, Sc.	90	500	do	131⅝
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83	93⅝	200	do	131⅝
10,000	Erie 3d M	100	400	do	131⅝
6,000	Erie 4th M	94	50	do	131⅞
			400	Clev. & Pitts	97⅜
			200	do	97⅛
			200	Erie R. Pf	82
			31	Mich. Cen	112
			200	M. S. & N. I. R	88⅜
			100	Ill. Cen. R	134⅝
10,000	Mich. So. S.F.B.	99	200	C. & N. W. R. Pf	74⅜
5,000	Chic. & N.W. 1st	89		do	74¼
1,000	Del., L. & W. 1st	97	100	Clev. & Tol	113
12,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	78½	800	do	113½
9,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st	112	100	do	113⅜
10,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	86	100	do	113¼
3,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	100	500	do	113⅛
2,000	Chi. B. & Q. 8s.	110	100	Chic. & R. I.	99⅝
23	Cent. Nat. Bank	104	300	do b30	100
100	Cum. Coal Pr	38½	300	M. & St. P. R.	48⅛
100	do	38⅜	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf	65
50	Nassau Bank	106½	100	do	65¼
75	Fourth N. Bk.	103⅝	500	Clev. P. & Ash	111½
100	Citizen's Gas	135	84	do	111
200	Canton Co	59¾	200	Tol. W. & W	48¼
600	do	60	70	N. J. Cen. R	116½
200	do b30	60	100	P. F. W. & C	104¼
200	do b10	59¾	100	do	104⅛
100	do	59¾	200	do	104
100	West. Union	37¾	100	Chi. & Alton R	133
200	do	37⅛	200	Ohio & Alt. Pr	138
500	Erie R.	76	250	O. & Miss. R	33⅜
900	do	75⅞	1200	do	33⅛
200	do b30	76	200	do b30	33¼
200	do	75¾	100	do	33¼
1200	do	75⅞	100	Mar. & C. 1st Pr	25¼
200	do	75⅝			
400	Reading R	96⅜			

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 New Issue	107⅝	200	Erie R. Pr	82
32,500	U. S. 5s 10-40s C.	104⅝	500	Reading R	96⅞
2,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, 2d Ser	107⅜	200	do	96
50,000	do	107⅜	25	Mich. Cen	111⅝
3,000	Missouri 6s	101⅜	10	Ill. Cen. R	134
10,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	97	100	do	134⅛
300	Canton Co	59¾	1000	Clev. & Pitts	97⅛
200	do	60	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf	73⅞
60	West. U. Tel	37⅜	400	do s10	73⅝
200	do	37½	300	Cleve. & Tol	113
100	Cum. Coal Pr	38⅜	500	Chi. & R. I.	99⅝
20	Del. & Hud. C. x d	147	400	do	99½
200	Quick. Min. Co	25	200	M. & St. P	48⅛
250	Pacific M	115	100	do	48⅛
20	do	114⅞	100	do	48⅜
300	Mariposa Prf	18	100	Tol., W. & W	46⅛
100	Atlantic Mail	98	100	do	46⅜
200	do	98⅛	100	P. Ft. W. & C	103⅞
300	Mer. U. Ex	36⅞	100	do	103⅝
200	Adams Ex	77	450	do	103
500	N. Y. Cen	132	2500	Ohio & M. R	33
100	do s60	131⅜	100	N J Cen. R	116⅝
100	do	131⅜	100	Alt. & T. H	52
20	do	131⅜	100	Bos. Hart. & Erie	16⅞
50	Erie R	75⅞	200	Mar. & C. 1st P	25½
5800	do	75⅝	200	do	25⅜
200	do	75⅝	50	M. & P. D. C. 1 Pf x d	100

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Canton Co	59¾	400	Cl. & Tol	113⅞
150	do	59⅞	100	do	113⅞
100	do	59¾	4200	Erie R	76⅝
100	Adams Express	77	800	do c	76⅜
100	do c	76¾	200	do b15	76⅜
100	do b10	77	200	do s5	76⅜
200	Mar. Min. Pr	14⅛	300	do b30	76⅝
100	do b15	14⅛	300	do b3	76⅝
50	do	14⅜	200	Mil. & St. Paul Pf	65⅞
300	do	14⅜	200	do	65⅜
100	do c	14⅜	100	Ohio & Miss. R	33⅜
100	Pacific Mail	115⅜	200	do b10	33⅛
300	do b15	115⅞	200	do	33⅜
100	do c	115⅞	300	do c	33⅜
100	do	115⅞	100	Hud. Riv. R	140⅜
100	do	115⅞	800	Bost. H. & Erie	16⅝
200	do b3	116	400	Mich. S. & N. I	88⅞
600	do	115⅞	100	do b3	89
350	do c	116	600	do	113⅝
100	Atlantic Mail	97⅞	200	do c	113⅝
300	W. U. Tel	37⅝	300	do	113⅝
200	do	38	100	Chic., R. I. & P	99⅝
200	do c	37⅝	200	do	99⅝
150	Quicksilver	26	200	do b10	99⅝
100	N. Y. Cen. R	131⅝	100	do s5	99⅝
200	do	131⅝	100	do	99⅝
100	do	131⅝	800	Chi. & N. W. Pf	74⅝
200	do	131⅜	800	do	74⅝
200	Clev. & Pitts	97⅞	200	do	74⅝
1200	Reading R	98⅜	100	do b10	74⅝
100	M. & St. P	48			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Adams Ex	77	100	do	81⅜
300	Mar. Pref	14⅜	100	do	81⅜
800	Pacific Mail	115⅝	1100	Reading R	96⅞
100	do b10	115⅝	100	do s15	96⅞
100	do s15	115⅝	300	Mil. & St. P b10	48⅜
300	do b3	115⅝	100	do	48⅜
100	do	115⅝	100	P., F. W. & Ch	103⅞
100	do c	115⅝	200	Ohio & Miss. R	33⅛
100	Atlantic Mail	98	800	Bost. H. & E	16⅝
200	do	98⅛	200	Mich. S. & N. I	88⅞
100	do b3	98⅛	200	do s10	88⅝
200	West. U. Tel	37⅝	300	do	88⅝
100	N. Y. Cen c	132	4200	Clev. & Pitts R	97⅝
200	do	132⅛	800	do	97⅝
400	do	132⅛	300	do	97⅝
200	do b3	132⅛	200	Clev. & Tol	113⅝
100	Cum. Coal	38⅜	1200	do	113⅝
200	Alt. & T. H	52½	200	do b3	113⅝
200	Erie R	75⅞	600	C., R. I. & P	99⅝
800	do	75⅞	100	do	99⅝
200	do b10	75⅝	100	do	99⅝
800	do s3	75⅝	50	Chic. & N.W. Pf	74
200	Erie Pref x d	81¼	100	do	74
			100	do c	73⅝

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Cum. Coal	39	200	West. U. Tel	37⅜
50	U. S. Ex. Co	76⅞	100	P. Ft. W. & C	103⅞
10	Mer. U. Ex	36⅞	300	Ohio & Miss. R	33⅜
800	Pacific Mail	114⅞	1200	Bost. Hart. & E	16⅜
100	do b10	114⅞	200	Clev. & Tol	112⅞
200	do b3	114⅞	200	M. So. & N. I. R. b10	88⅝
300	At. Mail	98	100	do	88⅝
200	do	97⅝	500	Clev. & Pitts	97⅜
400	N. Y. Cent	131⅝	200	do s15	97⅜
100	do b10	131⅝	200	Chi. R. I. & P	98⅞
2800	Erie R	75	100	do	98⅞
1200	Reading R	95⅞	200	do	98⅞
400	do	95⅞	100	do b3	98⅞
100	Mil. & St. Paul	47⅝	400	Chic. & N. W. Pf	73⅞
200	do	47⅝	200	do b3	73⅞
100	do	47⅞	100	Chic. & N. W	60⅞

THURSDAY, Jan. 30—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day exhibited no special change from the last price of Wednesday night. They were at 140⅞@141@140⅞@140⅞ ℘ cent. The transactions of the day were comparatively light. The Washington telegrams begin to lose their force, whether in the upward or downward direction of Gold. The rumor that the President means to veto the Greenback Bill failed to either depress or advance the Gold Room. The rumor of yesterday and the day before that the Banking and Currency Committee of the House would *to-day* report the Randall Bill to substitute Greenbacks for National Bank Notes failed to be realized. The subject, it is now intimated from Washington, goes over for another week, and it is sufficiently evident that all speculation in Gold, based upon the final passage of any such measure, is likely to be held in very great suspense for several months to come. Our own belief is that it will not become a law at all. The Foreign Exchanges continue firm on the basis of 109⅞ ℘ cent. for standard Bills, 60 days, on London.

There is nothing new to report of the Money market. There was less doing than usual to-day in the way of lending to the great dealers in the Public Funds at 4@5 ℘ cent. The other Stock Brokers borrowed, (or had Money left with them, on call,) at 5@6 ℘ cent. The Discount Brokers are placing very prime Merchant paper, short dates, at 6@7 ℘ cent. The failure of an extensive Oil Merchant and Refiner is announced to-day. His wealth had been so undoubted and his credit so high, that the failure creates much surprise, and we learn that a large portion of his habilities are of a confidential nature for borrowed cash.

The Public Funds were less active than earlier in the week. There is a pause in the speculative transactions of the Street and in the Government department of the Stock Exchange, but owing to a continued investment and European demand for 5-20s and 10-40s, there is little or no yielding in prices. The quotations this Afternoon are almost identical with last night.

The Miscellaneous Share list at the Stock Exchange was enlivened late last night and today by a decided advance, under large purchases, in Pacific Mail, which sold in the forenoon at 116@115½ ℘ cent., and at the Second Board at 115. Canton Company and Cumberland Coal were also firm. Telegraph and Express Stocks dull.

The Railway market opened with much firmness in the morning, led by Erie at 76@76½ ℘ cent. At the First regular Board, Erie was somewhat pressed on sale at this advance, and at a later hour the price gave way to 75½@75¼@75 ℘ cent., while New-York Central maintained its firmness and sold as high as 132½ ℘ cent. The Western Roads were generally better than yesterday in the forenoon, especially Rock Island, which touched par, but there was less firmness on this part of the list at the Afternoon Boards, the market being influenced by the changes in Erie. The Treasurer of the Company is said to be having his own way with this Stock again, and the buyers of Monday and Tuesday, and again this morning, at higher figures, on the assumption that he had temporarily lost control and was heavily *short*, are of course disappointed. The rumor noticed yesterday and the night before, that a new issue of the Stock is pending for aid to the Boston and Erie Road, although conclusively set at rest in this shape, is revived to-day in the more probable form of a statement that under a recent general Act of the Legislature the Company may capitalize its leases—the same law under which the New-York Central last summer capitalized the Athens Branch—and that the Bonds and other securities of the Buffalo and Corning Company, (Mr. JOHN MCGEHEE'S Road,) under perpetual lease to the Erie Company at the rate of $210,000 per annum at 7 ℘ cent. on $3,000,000, are now subject to conversion into Erie Company Stock, whenever the holders of these Bonds are willing to realize on them, in this form. As 7 ℘ cent. a year is secured upon them by the lease, it would not seem probable that an exchange of security, for permanent holding, is likely at present to take place, but the acknowledged privilege of conversion is talked about, in certain quarters, to discourage any new combination in Erie, based on the existing amount of the Stock, to run up the price to a point which would bring out 28,000 or 30,000 new shares.

After the breaking up of the late Boards, the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night, market closing heavy:

	Wed.	Thur.		Wed.	Thur.
U. S. 10-40s	104⅜	104⅜	Missouri	102	101⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅛	111⅜	Northwest	60½	60⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅞	107⅜	N. West Pref	74⅜	73⅞
N. Y. Central	131⅝	131⅝	Rock Island	99⅝	98⅞
Erie	75⅝	74⅞	Fort Wayne	103⅞	102⅝
Hudson	146	146	W. U. Telegraph	37⅝	37⅜
Reading	96⅜	95⅞	St. Paul Pref	66	65⅝
Mich. Southern	88⅞	88⅞	St. Paul Com	48	47⅞
Ohio and Miss	33	33⅜	Pacific Mail	115	114⅞
Pittsburgh	97⅝	97⅛	American Gold	140⅝	140⅝
Tenn 6s. new	60⅝	60⅝	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., 1868	139	5-20 coup., 1865, n. is	107⅝
6 ℘ cent., coup., 1868	139	5-20 coup., small, 1867	108
6 ℘ ct. reg., 1881	111⅛	5-20 cou., 1867	107⅝
500 & 1,000, 1881	111⅝	5 ℘ cent., reg., 1871	119
5-20 reg., 1862	108⅞	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1874	109⅝
5-20 coup., small, 1862	110⅝	10-40 registered, 1874	104
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	111	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	104
5-20 cou., small, 1864	109½	7 3-10 2d series	107⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109⅝	7 3-10 3d series	107⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	109		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Bounty 7s	107	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1873	92
N. Y. Canal 7s	101⅝	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1878	92
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1872	101	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1883	92
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1873	101⅜	Michigan 7 ℘ c. W. Ln.	98
N.Y. Canal 6s, 1874-78	101⅜	Tennessee 6 ℘ c.,-ex-c.	63⅝
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. 1874	96⅜	Tennessee new bds	60⅝
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1870	99	Virginia 6s., ex-c	42
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	101	Virginia 6s., n. b	40½
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	101	Georgia 6s	67
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99⅝	Georgia 7s. new bonds	79
Illinois reg., 1860	99⅝	North Carolina 6s	65
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	99⅝	North Carolina 6s. x.c.	51
Illinois 6s, '79 aft. 1865	99⅝	Missouri 6s	101⅜
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99⅝	Mo. H. & St. Jo. issue	85¼
Illinois coupon 6s 1877	99⅝	Missouri Pacific R. is	101⅜
Illinois 6s cou. 1879	99⅝	California 7s	130
Illinois War Loan	99⅝	Connecticut 6s	99⅝
Indiana 6 ℘ c. War loan	96	Rhode Island 6s	99⅝

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	131	Hanover	109
Manhattan	135	Metropolitan	127
Merchants	115	Citizens'	130
Union	115⅝	Market	111
America	136	Nassau	106⅜
Phenix	104	Shoe and Leather	110
Fulton	156	Continental	102⅜
National	109	St. Nicholas	106
Seventh Ward	107	Impt'rs. & Traders'	115
State of New-York	108	Park	142
Commerce	115⅝	Manuf's & Merch'ts	100
Mechanics B'k Ass	112	Central National	103½
Ocean	100	First National	210
American Exchange	116	Fourth National	103½
Bank of the Repub	114	Ninth National	103½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Con. 7 ℘ cent Exten. B.	86
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93	Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M.	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E	90	Han. & St. J. land gr'nts.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	91	Tol. & W. 1st M. ex	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103½	Tol. & W. 2d M	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	129	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	67½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76	129	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	71½
Erie 1st Mort. extd	103⅜	Gal. & Chi. extended	101
Erie 7s. 2d ind. 1879	103	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	100
Erie 7s. 3d ind. 1883	99½	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is	93½
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	93½	Clev. & Tol. S. F	100
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	91	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	103
Buff., N.Y. & Erie 1st '77	93	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	99½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch 2d M.	97
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S.F. '85	102⅝	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102	Cleve. & P. 2d M	98
Mich. Cen 1st '82-'88. '82	110	Cleve. & P. 3d M., con	96
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M	108	Cleve. & P. 4th M	85
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	92	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	100
N. Ind. Goshen Line '68	101	Chi. & Alton S. F., in	93
Mich. S. & N.I.S.F. 7 ℘ c.	99	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	90⅜
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	105	Peninsula R.R. bonds	80
Alton & T. H. 1st M	93	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	89
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	86	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	89
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	81	Mar. & Cin. 1st M	89
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	97½	Joliet & Chi. 1st M	100
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	87	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv	86		

The following are the earnings of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company for the month of December, 1867:

Passengers	$67,218 41
Freight	60,611 67
Mail	3,441 25
Express	6,200 00
Privileges	1,757 09
Total Receipts	$139,230 42
Operating expenses	60,018 79
Net earnings	$79,211 63

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $243,1,182 13; total payments, $2,585,290 54; balance, $110,929,278 90. The receipts include for Customs, $453,000; for Gold Notes, $678,000.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Allen-st. e. s., 168.6 ft. n. of Stanton-st. 21.11x88.0½	$16,000
Block between 67th and 68th sts., 9th-av. and Broadway	146,000
Columbia-st., No. 83, rear part, 29.1x40x25.1x40	3,500
Front-st., No. 87, 24.10x101.6	38,000
Hester-st., No. 74	7,500
Houston-st., near Eldridge-st., s. e. cor., 39.4x52x19x25x58.4x75	2,300
25th-st., s. s. 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 5 L. 125x98.9	7,000
117th-st., n. s., 123 ft. e. of Av. A, 25x100.11	1,700
118th-st., n. s., between 5th and 6th avs., six lots, 150x100	6,600
Av. B, e. s., 202 ft. n. of 6th-st., 20.2x2-9x93	14,000
1st-av., w. s., 30 ft. s. w. of 32d-st., 19.4½x65	7,350
3d-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 103d-st., two lots, 50.5x110	9,000
6th-av., e. s., 124.6 ft., s. of 31st-st., 7ux61.6x30x63.5x110.2x22.7½	26,000
9th-av., 20th-st., s. e. cor., 26.6x80	13,500
9th-av., 20th-st. s. e. cor. 26.6x80	2,500
Pier No. 28 East River, with 50.8 ft. of bulkhead, half part	5,800
Lots Nos. 35, 36, 37, Staples' estates	nom.

Leases Recorded.

Barclay-st., No. 33; Park-place, No. 38, 4 years	$2,100
Broadway, No. 189, 3 years	5,500
Broadway, No. 683, 25x95, 5 years	15,000
Nassau-st., No. 91, basement, 3 years	800
12th-st., s. s., 322 ft. e. of Avenue B, 20x90, 21 years	180
155th-st. and Kingsbridge-road, 3 years	800

KINGS COUNTY.

Atlantic-st., n. e. s., 125 ft. s. e. of Smith-st., 25x180	4,000
Butler-st., n. s., 55 ft. w. of Bond-st., 37.6x100	9,000
Fleet-st. and Hudson-av., n. w. cor., 25x100.9x76x100.4	1,950
Graham-st., Lot No. 10, J. Johnson's estate, 25x100	nom.
Hickory-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 25x100	450
Jackson-st., 200 ft. e. of Lorimer-st., 25x100	487
Marshall-st., n. s. 238 ft. w. of Morrell-st., 25x100	200
Morton-st., s. s., 168 ft. n. e. of Kent-av., 100x43.8x105.6x75.8	3,200
Monroe-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Tompkins-av. 25x100	$700
Penn-st., s. s., 125 ft., w. of Wythe-av. 22x100	8,000
Sullivan-st., s. w. s., 125 ft. n. w. of Dwight-st. 20x100	400
Tillary and Lawrence sts., s. e., cor. 20x56.6	nom.
Tiffany-place, n. w. s., 65.7½ ft. s. w. of Harrison. 21.10½x75	3,000
North 1st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-st. 25x75; North 1st-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 7th-st., 25x75; Grand-st., n.s., 254 ft. e. of 7th-st. 26.1½x100 h. part	7,300
Franklin-av., e. s., 31.6 ft. s. of Union-st., 99.6x100x131x52.4	810
Franklin-av., w. s., 96.1 n. of Lafayette-av., 20x80	1,000
Fulton-av., s. s., No. 164, bet. Bond and Hanover sts., 24x74	9,500
Gates-av., 234 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 47x100	4,000
Myrtle-av., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Canton-st., 112.2x21x114.2x114.2x20	nom.
Union-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Jackson-st., 100x100	4,800

Lease.

Partition-st., n. e. s., lots 171, 172, block 66, 5 years, per year	90
With privilege of buying the same for	1,280

NEW-JERSEY.

Hoboken.

Hudson-st., e. s., lots 14, 15, block 17, (Coster estate) each 25x100; Grand-st., e. s., lot 7, block 32, (Coster estate,) 25x100	1,720
Grand-st., e. s., lot 6, block 32, (Coster estate,) 25x100	1,050

Town of Harrison.

Turnpike to Newark, near 5th-st., lots 83, 84	400

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls	10	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	2,827	Malt, bushels	1,450
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	....	Pork, bbls	138
Cornmeal, bags	1,536	Cut Meats, pkgs	1,154
Wheat, bushels	800	Lard, pkgs	771
Corn, bushels	50,120	Beef, tcs. and bbls	140
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	48
Oats, bushels	3,350	Petroleum, bbls	2,724

ASHES—Continue in limited demand to-day, at $8 25@$8 50 for old Pots, and $10 25@$10 50 for old Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been salable and firm, including Java at 24c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18½c.; Laguyra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 12c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 14⅛c.@15½c., in gold, ℘ lb. Sales 1,650 bags.

COTTON—The demand has been even brisker today for desirable lots, which have been offered very sparingly, and prices have again advanced sharply, the market closing very strong, with a decidedly upward tendency. The aggregate sales since our last have been 9,605 bales, including 2,682 bales to shippers, 2,399 bales to spinners, 2,884 bales to speculators, and 1,100 bales in transit.

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ lb	17	17⅛	17½@17⅜
Good Ordinary	17⅝	17⅞	18 @18⅜
Low Middling	18⅜	18⅜	19 @19⅛
Middling	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜@20
Good Middling	20	20⅜	21 @21⅜

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	12,481
Receipts last week	20,395
Receipts preceding week	19,600
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	306,127
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,676
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,922
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,650
Exports since Sept. 1	178,700
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,112
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,599
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	53,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,122,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	988,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	657,000
Exports same time 1866-7	445,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	341,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	543,000

EGGS—Have been in less request at much lower and drooping prices, including Jersey, extra brands, 40c.@41c.; State and Pennsylvania 39c.@40c.; ordinary Western, 37c.@39c.; Western, by express, 38c. @40c.; Canada, 38c.@40c.; Limed, loss off, 25c.@30c. ℘ dozen.

FRUIT—Apples are in light demand at unchanged rates. We quote: Spitzenberg, $5@$5 50: Greenings, $5@$5 25; Baldwins, $5 25@$5 50; Mixed lots, $4@$4 50; Cranberries, $7@$10 ℘ bbl. New Dried Apples are without change. Old are difficult to sell except at extreme low rates. We quote: New Apples, State, 9c.@9½c.; Western, 8c.@9c., Southern, 6c.@8c.; Peaches, new Southern, 20c.@25c.; Unpeeled halves, 9c.@10c.; Unpeeled quarters, 7c.@8c.; Cherries, new pitted, 38c.@40c.; Blackberries, 9c.@10c.; Raspberries. 40c.@45c.; Plums, 30c.@35 ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request at gradually improving prices. Holders of desirable lines of low and medium brands evince very little desire to realize at present. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,250 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 75@$9 45: very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 80@$10 50; common to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 60@$11 40, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $10@$10 85 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 75@$9 45
Extra State	9 80@11 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 75@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 00@10 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 90@14 25
Extra Genesee	12 25@14 45
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 85@16 00

Southern Flour has been quiet, but firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls. at $10 50@$11 50 for common to fair, and $11 50@$15 50 for fair to very superior extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited request at $7 25@$9 25 for interior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 180 bbls. Corn Meal is quiet $6 for City, $6@$6 10 for Jersey, $5 90@$6 15 for Western, and $6 37½ for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 170 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 2,750 bbls. and sacks at $12 50@$14 ℘ bbl. of 196 lbs. Of Canada White Wheat Extra Flour, 150 bbls. were sold at $13 75@$14 ℘ bbl. Buckwheat Flour continues in fair request at $3 80@$4 20 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very dull to-day, but held quite firmly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 4,100 bushels, including White Canada at $3 05; No. 2 Spring, from store, at $2 45; and Red Pennsylvania at $2 65 ℘ bushel. Corn has been more actively sought after to-day at a partial advance of 1c.@2c. ℘ bushel, desirable lots closing very firmly. Sales have been reported of 87,000 bushels at $1 24@$1 27 for New Mixed Western. $1 31@$1 32 (nominally) for Old do., in store, $1 22@$1 24 for New Yellow Jersey, $1 26@$1 30 for New Yellow and White Western and Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye has been quiet, but firm; 8,500 bushels Western were sold at $1 75@$1 77, chiefly at $1 77, ℘ bushel. Barley continues dull at steady rates. Sales 6,200 bushels, including Western at $1 95, and Canada West at $2 10, ℘ bushel. Barley Malt sold to the extent of only 1,200 bushels, at $1 85 ℘ bushel. Oats have been quiet and depressed; sales have been reported of 21,000 bushels Western at 84½c.@85c., in store, and 87c., afloat, and Jersey and Pennsylvania at 80c.@83c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been in fair demand and firm at $1 15@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 50 for poor to choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw at 85c.@$1 20 for short and long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate request and steady, including American at 20c.@60c. for new; older growths, 10c.@40c., and Foreign at 35c.@55c. ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; good to prime, 40c.@45c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; prime to choice, 45c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 20c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 15c.@40c.; old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 35c.@60c.; Bavarians, 40c.@55c.; Belgians, 25c.@40c. ℘ lb.

LIME—Has been inactive at unchanged prices.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate demand and held firmly, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@48c.; English Islands at 52c.@53c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in very moderate supply and fair demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 57½c.@59c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $4; Resin at $2 87@$6 75 ℘ 270 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $3 25@$3 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet at former prices, including Crude Whale at 63c.@65c.; Bleached Whale at 75c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 23@$2 25; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@68c.; Linseed Oil at $1 12@$1 18 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in some request within a range of from 10½c.@10⅞c. for Crude in bulk; 16c.@16½c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@25½c. for Refined, in bond, and 41c.@42c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held much higher, but has been inactive. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $21 12@$21 35, closing at $21 for Old Mess; $22 20@$22 37, closing at $22 37 for New Mess; $19@$19 25 for Western Prime Mess; $17 25@$18 37 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 750 bbls. New Mess, including March delivery, seller's option, at $22 50, and April at $22 62, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand at 12c.@13½c. for Hams, and 8c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb.; sales 230 pkgs. Bacon is in active demand at rather firmer rates; sales 1,400 boxes at 10⅞c.@10⅝c. for Cumberlands; 11½c.@11¾c. for Short Ribs; 11c.@11¼c. for Long Ribs; 12⅞c.@13⅛c. for Short Clear, and 12c.@12½c. for Long Clear, ℘ lb. Lard has been in less demand but firm; sales have been reported since our last of 1,650 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 13⅛c.@14⅛c., the latter rate for very choice, in small lots, ℘ lb. Dressed Hogs continue in fair request, at 9⅞c.@10¼c. for City, and 8⅞c.@9½c., chiefly at 9c.@9½c. for country, ℘ lb. Beef is in fair request at $13@$19 for Plain Mess; $18@$21 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 850 bbls. Tierce Beef is in moderate demand, including Prime Mess at $31 50@$34 50, and India Mess $37 50@$39, ℘ tierce; sales 670 tcs. Beef Hams continue quiet at from $29 50@$31 50 for poor to choice; sales 170 bbls. Butter is in demand at 40c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 25c.@42c. for interior to Prime Canada and Western, ℘ lb. Cheese continues in demand and firm at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ℘ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus:

The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 8,764 packages, which is not equal to a fair supply for local requirements. A fair proportion of the week's receipts is low grades of Canadian, which is not salable for any present wants. The market has remained firm throughout the week at our quotations, with a good fair demand for good to fair stock, and closes with a strong upward tendency to prices. A further advance in Butter is not generally desired, as ruling rates are now high and the result of much higher prices would so reduce consumption as to cause the present short supply to be an overstock.

	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	46 @50
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties, Dairies, firkins	43 @46
Broome, Courtland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	42 @44
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	42 @44
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	40 @42
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	40 @42
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	46 @50
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	42 @44
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	40 @42
Canada	25 @33
Canada Extra	35 @38

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day, are 3,432 boxes. A fair demand has prevailed during the week for local and coastwise trade at our quotations, and it should be noted that the absorption of Cheese for local wants is greatly increased, a large portion of our working-population making that article a main feature in their diet as in Europe. A fair inquiry for export has prevailed during the week, with sales of some extent. A large number of the exporters, however, still bear the market, and all kinds of exaggerations are put afloat in regard to quantity of stock intended to further and accomplish the project of not only breaking down but controlling the Cheese market and its values. We estimate the total amount of stock on the market: Farm Dairies and Factories at 115,000 boxes, which is very extreme and which is about one month's supply for an ordinary fair demand in accord with previous years. The stock remaining in the country is light, and has also been largely over estimated for a similar object. We have now a period of three and a half months before a merchantable cheese can be made and put in market, and we reiterate our belief that there is not stock enough to carry the trade through to the next crop, with one half the usual current demand for export. It is estimated that one half of the Cheese now in market is owned by Factories, is here on storage and is not put on the market for sale. Fine and Fancy Factories are firmly held at our quotations.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ lb	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℘ lb	15½@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℘ lb	13 @14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ lb	15½@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℘ lb	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common. ℘ lb	12 @13
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese, ℘ lb	8 @11

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry has been in full supply, with only a light demand, and prices in consequence are not so firm. Game is in good demand and scarcer. We quote: *Dressed Poultry*—Turkeys, 16c.@20c.; Fowls, 10c.@12c.; Chickens, 12c.@14c.; Geese, 8c.@12c.; Ducks, 16c.@20c., ℘ lb.; Quail, ℘ dozen, $2 75@$3; Partridge, ℘ pair, 87c.@$1; Prairie Hens, ℘ pair, 85c.@95c.

SUGARS—Have been in good request at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,370 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11⅝c.@13⅛c.; 690 boxes Havana, part at 11⅛c.@13⅛c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request at 14⅛c.@16⅝c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 125,000 lbs. Tallow at 11c.@11⅜c.; 81,000 lbs. Stearine at 13c.@13⅛c.; 64,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@11c. ℘ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 806 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅜d.@⅜d. ℘ lb.; 600 bushels Corn, by do., at 12½d. ℘ bushel; 300 tcs. Beef at 7s. by sail, and 9s. by steamer, ℘ tierce; 250 tcs. Lard, by sail, at 37s. 6d.; 200 boxes Bacon, by do., at 35s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow, 30,000 bushels Corn at 10d. by sail, and 12½d.@13d. by steamer ℘ bushel. For Cork and orders, two vessels, with Corn, at 7s. 6d., or, if direct, at 7s.@7s. 3d. ℘ quarter. For Bristol, 250 boxes Bacon, and 80 tons Tallow, &c., at 35s. ℘ ton.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 31, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
RIGOLETTO. Characters by Mme. La Grange, Miss Phillipps, Signor Massimiliani, Signor Coletti, Signor Orlandini. Conductor, Signor Nicolao.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Ranoe.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Welsh Edwards, H. C. Ryner, Lingard, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Leading characters by G. L. Fox and Miss Rosa Cooke.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS. Leading characters by Lotta.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE WATCHMAN AND HIS DOGS, DON JUAN and CLOG CONCERT. Principal characters by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Blanchard and their Dogs.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
NOBODY'S SON, large collection of wild animals, living giraffe, and 200,000 curiosities.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER. Principal characters by J. W. Albaugh and Miss Mary Mitchell.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
OPERATIC AND ENGLISH BALLAD CONCERT, by the Richings English Opera Troupe.

PUTNAM GALLERY.
No. 661 Broadway.
HISTORICAL PAINTING. Heroism of John Brown.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Rev. Newman Hall, in an address, urges Lord Stanley to bring the *Alabama* claims to a speedy settlement.

Herr Twesten, the member of the North German Parliament, sentenced to imprisonment a short time since for alleged improper language used in debate, has been liberated. The decided attitude taken by Parliament in regard to his case no doubt led to this result.

Gen. Failly, the French commander in Rome, is to return to France with one division of his men. The remainder of the forces will remain in Rome under command of Gen. Dumont.

The debate on the new project of law for the government of the Press continued in the French Corps Legislatif yesterday. MM. Thiers and Picard were the principal speakers.

Marcus Adams, a Fenian Head Centre in Cork, was arrested in that city Wednesday.

The non-departure of a steamship of the North-German Lloyd from Southampton, this week, will, we learn, cause no delay in the transmission of the mails.

The steamship *Ville de Paris*, from Havre Jan. 16 and Brest Jan. 18, reached this port yesterday.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill supplemental to the Tenure of Office act was taken up. Mr. Patterson explained that this was an entirely new bill, calculated to dispense with the special agents of the Government, and thereby save several hundred thousand dollars annually. He denounced these special agents generally as being corrupt, and drawing pay for political services. A letter from the Secretary of State was read requesting that the provisions of the bill be not applied to the agents of his department. After debate the consideration of the bill was postponed. The special order of the day, the Supplemental Reconstruction bill, was taken up, Mr. Cragin having the floor, and was followed in his remarks by Mr. Hendricks. The bill was debated until the hour of adjournment, but no definite action taken regarding it.

In the House, Mr. Scofield, as a question of privilege, offered a resolution setting forth that a Washington evening paper had made the assertion that one of the Judges of the Supreme Court had, at a private party, asserted that all the Congressional Reconstruction acts were unconstitutional, and that the Supreme Court would so decide them; that when informed of his indiscretion, he reiterated his statement in the most positive manner. The resolution then instructed the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the truth of the newspaper statement, and if found to be as stated, to report whether such language does not constitute an impeachable offence. Considerable debate followed, which was participated in by the members generally, during which it transpired that Judge Stephen J. Field was the gentleman referred to as using the language alluded to. Under the operation of the previous question, the resolution was adopted—yeas, 99; nays, 57. The bill concerning the rights of American citizens abroad was debated at considerable length, but at the expiration of the morning hour was postponed until Tuesday next. Several speeches were also made upon the bill, declaring forfeited certain land grants to Southern railroads, and Mr. Julian gave notice that he would move the previous question at 4 o'clock to-day. Several unimportant bills were introduced, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

In the Circuit Court at Albany yesterday, Judge Peckham decided to quash the writ of *certiorari* granted by Justice Wells in the Cole-Hiscock murder case. District-Attorney Smith gave notice that he would move the trial of the case to-morrow morning. The council for the defence will oppose the motion, and ask for a postponement of the case over the term, on ground of the absence of James T. Brady, one of the counsel for the defence, and material witnesses.

Gen. Meade has issued an order giving force and effect to the ordinance adopted by the Florida Convention, forbidding sales of property on execution or other legal process. The Florida Convention also suspended the collection of all State and municipal or county taxes. This portion of this ordinance the Commanding-General does not approve.

Both branches of the State Legislature were in session yesterday, but no business of special interest was transacted.

A lady called at one of the newspaper offices in St. Louis on the 27th inst., to learn the particulars of the Angola disaster, and was horror-struck at the announcement that her daughter, Mary Freeman was one of the victims. She had but recently heard of the catastrophe.

The vessel-owners in Detroit, Mich., have set on foot a movement to get through Congress a bill to remove the tax on gross receipts on lake vessels, and impose a fixed annual tax, ranging from $5 to $250 per vessel.

The Buffalo Board of Trade, at a meeting on the 27th inst., resolved to call a State Convention in relation to the canals. The contractors were defended by some of the members, and it was recommended that there be a reduction in the rate of tolls.

Advices from Lake Superior report that the troubles among the copper miners have been quieted, and that movements have been set on foot to petition generally for an increase of the tariff on copper.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says there is no doubt that, in the absence of changes which reasonable men cannot anticipate, the vote of Ohio in the National Republican Convention will be given for Grant.

The difficulties between the rival companies who contemplated bridging the Mississippi at St. Louis, have been amicably settled, and the energies of both companies will now be devoted to the erection of a single bridge.

Gov. Jenkins, of Georgia, has notified the acting State officers appointed by Gen. Meade, that he will file a bill in the United States Supreme Court, enjoining the use of money belonging to the State of Georgia.

The Mayor of Jackson, Miss., announces officially, that cholera of a very fatal type is now prevailing in certain parts of that city. Three deaths have already occurred, and the attending physician reports others under treatment, in a collapsed state.

A mass meeting was held last evening at Cooper Institute, "to protest against the acts of the Radicals in Congress." The meeting was a large and enthusiastic one. Addresses were made by Hugh Maxwell, who presided, J. R. Doolittle, Jr., Mr. McMahon, Hiram Ketchum, Wm. G. Eager, of Philadelphia, and J. H. Herrman. Resolutions denouncing recent and proposed legislation of Congress were adopted.

A complimentary dinner was given at Delmonico's, last evening, to Wm. Cullen Bryant, as President of the Free Trade League of this City. Some fifty or sixty advocates of free trade were present and speeches were made by the guest of the evening and by Messrs. Wm. Wood, Jno. D. Van Buren, Simon Stern, Parke Godwin, Sidney Webster, Thos. H. Marshall and others.

A meeting of the publishers and others interested in the International Copyright law, was held last evening at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, at which Mr. G. P. Putnam, of the firm of Messrs. G. P. Putnam & Son, presided. Remarks were offered by Messrs. Egbert Hasard, Henry Ivison, James Miller, Dr. Prime and Dr. Frederick Tomkins, of England, after which resolutions were offered favoring the establishment of laws of international copyright between the United States and Great Britain, and the Continental Powers of Europe. A committee of five was appointed to effect this object.

We are indebted to Purser J. S. Safford, of the steamship *Columbia*, for the prompt delivery of our Havana and Mexico letters and newspapers.

The courteous Purser of the steamship *Ville de Paris* will accept our thanks for late Paris papers.

Cotton was very active yesterday and decidedly higher. Breadstuffs varied little, the demand having been light at about former prices, and are for corn, which was in good request and firmer. Provisions were on the advance, but were not freely dealt in. Groceries attracted more attention. The freight engagements were moderate.

The number of animals received at all the yards for the week past is 5,879 cattle; 83 milch cows; 618 calves; 20,331 sheep; 15,319 swine. Live hogs are selling slowly at 7½c.@7¾c. ℔ lb. for heavy prime corn-fed animals. Fair to good hogs, 7c.@7¼c. ℔ lb. Light, common and rough animals, 6¾c.@7c. ℔ lb., live weight. The prices of beef cattle have improved a trifle, with quicker sales, than were reported on Tuesday, the 28th. Fat sheep are in better request, at more satisfactory prices, and quicker sales. Very few sheep are sold for over 6c. ℔ lb. Still, occasional sales have been made at 7c.@7½c. ℔ lb., live weight.

Gen. Grant and Political Parties.

The New-Bedford *Mercury* comments upon our advocacy of Gen. Grant's nomination for the Presidency in an article which commences thus:

> "The New-York Times favors the nomination of Gen. Grant for the Presidency, and is confident that he will be elected, *because the country needs him*. In all this we agree with that journal. But the Times is evidently afraid that the General's prospects will be injured by his identification with a political party. His grand chance of success rests upon his being a no-party candidate. In this we dissent from the Times. There can be no such thing as a no-party candidate. The two parties, the Republican and Democratic, will each make a nomination. It is idle to dream of their uniting in the support of any man for the Presidency. Possibly, (and this has been the hope of the Times,) a new party might be formed by the union of Conservative Republicans and Liberal Democrats, which would support Gen. Grant. But he would then be a party candidate; and if elected would be bend to carry out the views of the party sustaining him."

The *Mercury* misunderstands us. We expect nothing of the sort. We know too well the strength of party machinery, and the influence of party convictions and feelings, to suppose that Gen. Grant will be run for the Presidency either as a "no-party candidate," or as the candidate of a *third* party, made up, as the *Mercury* suggests, from Conservative Republicans and liberal, loyal Democrats. We should deem it, in many respects, a fortunate thing for the country if such a party could be formed and elect Gen. Grant to the Presidency; that would be the most direct and effective way of taking the country out of the hands of Extremists, and allowing the best portion of all parties to shape its policy and guide its course. But such a thing is not possible. It is among the dreams and illusions of hopeful enthusiasts,—and is quite as unreal, and quite as incapable of being made real, as the kindred dreams of enthusiasts of a different sort. The great mass of the people belong to one party or the other. They are educated, by their reading, their associations and their habits of life, to look to the one or the other, as the sole means of saving the country from destruction and achieving the desirable ends of government. And they cling to their party,—sacrificing to it very often the convictions of their own judgments, but thinking it safer and wiser to err with their party than to be right alone. Habit controls the political action, as it controls a large part of all the action, of the great mass of every community; and of all political habits that of going with one's party at all hazards, is the hardest to break.

Gen. Grant will be nominated by the Republican Party if he is nominated at all,—and, as a matter of course, he will be elected as its candidate, if he is elected at all. But if the Republicans do nominate him it will be,—not because he has stronger claims upon them, for party service or as a party man, than anybody else, for there are a hundred men whose claims of this sort are stronger than his,—but because the general sentiment of the country favors his becoming our next President,—because, as we said before, "the country needs him;"—and a political party always consults its own interest by consulting the country's needs. Gov. Chase has far higher claims on the Republican Party as such, than Gen. Grant. He has been a thousand times more thoroughly identified with its history, and has done a thousand times more to give it strength, a distinct policy and success, than Gen. Grant; but it by no means follows from this that he would continue to serve it, with equal effectiveness, as its candidate for the Presidency, and political parties can seldom afford, and indeed are never very strongly tempted, to indulge their gratitude at the expense of their interests. *Political* gratitude, however it may be with other kinds, may be accurately defined as a "lively sense of favors *to come*."

But we would like to see Gen. Grant nominated by the Republican Party in such a way, as should not necessarily drive off from his support every body but the most extreme and Radical Republicans, and as should not so fetter and bind him by pledges to distinct details of public policy, as to destroy his ability to serve the country in office when he comes to fill it. We have not the slightest doubt that in all the essential principles that distinguish the Republican Party, he is a Republican. We are quite sure he has no shadow of sympathy with any party that either refused or hesitated to give its full and hearty support to the Government in its contest with the rebellion, or with any attempt to reverse the verdict which has been returned. And we know, moreover, that he concurs with Congress, rather than with the President or the Democratic Party, as to the leading principles and fundamental ideas upon which the restoration of the Union should be effected. What may be his opinion as to the specific measures which Congress has brought forward for the attainment of this end,—what he may think of the Supreme Court bill, or the newest Reconstruction bill, or the various devices which throng the brains of fertile and aspiring Congressmen on the subject of liberty in general,—we can only infer from the general sobriety of his mind and the practical, loyal and sensible temper which has thus far marked the whole course of his public life. Our own opinion is that he is less radical, less extreme, less inconsiderate of the checks and restraints of the Constitution and of the past habits and traditions of our fathers, than a good many Republicans; while he is less *wedded* to the past, and less distrustful of reforms and innovations, than a good many others.

But we believe he would seek the restoration of Peace and Union *in the spirit* of peace and union, and not base his action and his advice upon the passions, the resentments and the wrongs of the past. He would court agreement and coöperation with Congress,—regarding it as a coördinate branch of the Government, to be respected, deferred to and sustained, under all but the most exceptional and extraordinary circumstances, inasmuch as it is clothed with the highest functions that belong to Government, by the Constitution itself, and because it represents the people who are the source of all rightful power and all just sovereignty in a republican government. More depends, in the present critical condition of public affairs, upon the spirit and temper of our great officials than upon the specific action which they support. If they think it more important to maintain each his own official ascendancy over the other, than to agree upon measures which will tend to "form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," we need not expect success from their endeavors. This very temper has been the cause of nearly all our troubles,—the cause of all our failures to restore *peace* since the war was closed. Congress and the President, instead of being most solicitous to come to an agreement, on such public measures as the exigencies of the times and the welfare of the country required, found themselves face to face as the exponents and advocates of opposite policies; and each of these departments has acted on the assumption that what patriotism and devotion to the public good most of all required was, that its own views and purposes should control the Government. Each has thus had the ability to thwart the other—and nothing more!

We need a change of administration *in this* respect more than in any other; and Gen. Grant as President, nominated by the Republican Party—not as pledged above everything else to contend for the supremacy of the policy of Congress in all its details and in all respects, but as concurring with it in its leading essential ideas,—and elected by Republicans and all others who may have faith in his judgment, sound sense and patriotic temper, and in the ability which his position, his transcendant public services and powerful hold on the confidence of the people may give him, to carry into effect the views which both branches of the Government may deem best adapted to the necessities of the country—will do more, in our judgment, to carry us through the political complications and dangers which surround us now, than any other man that can either be elected or put in nomination.

The Democracy and Southern Disabilities.

The conversation between Senators Buckalew and Sherman recalls a fact which the Southern people ought not to forget. They complain of the disabilities imposed upon the best classes of their citizens by the Constitutional Amendment and the Reconstruction acts, and place responsibility for the whole upon the Republican Party. Now, from a very large degree of responsibility that party cannot escape; but in the matter of disfranchisement and other penalties its sins are shared by the Democratic members of the House. Mr. Sherman states truly that at the beginning of reconstruction the Republican Senators, as a body, were favorable to full enfranchisement of whites as well as blacks, and it is equally certain that a strong Republican element in the House occupied the same ground. For the disabilities now in force, therefore, the South is indebted to the Democratic representatives, acting in conjunction with the Radicals. But for Democratic votes, the penal features of reconstruction had not been enacted. The motive of the Democrats was, of course, apparent. They desired to make the scheme as odious as possible, with a view to its effect upon the Republican future; but the fact, nevertheless, remains, that they did what they could to justify the odium by which they hope to profit.

The same mischievous purpose received further exemplification in the dogged opposition offered by Democratic Senators to the bill relieving Ex-Gov. Patton, of Alabama, of political disabilities. His title to consideration as a Union man has not been disputed, nor is it denied that his influence as Provisional Governor of the State, and subsequently as a private citizen, indicated an honest adherence to the Republican policy. Having held a civil office during the rebellion, however, he is debarred the exercise of political rights. By restoring these, the Senate bill not only remedies injustice wrought by the Constitutional Amendment, but furnishes a pledge of generous recognition wherever it is earned by the Southern leaders. Thus considered the bill is a declaration of readiness on the part of Republican Senators to mitigate the harshness of reconstruction as fast and as often as individual cases shall call for friendly interposition. In this light there would seem to be no reason for doubting the availability of Democratic assistance. Yet with the exception of Mr. Reverdy Johnson—whose commanding abilities have not spared him the mortification of defeat in Maryland—the Democratic Senators are doing what they can to prevent the passage of the measure.

It is clear, then, that the South owes scanty thanks to the Democrats in Congress. They coöperated with the Radicals in fastening upon its white people the invidious penalties which are in operation; and they now refuse to abate the oppressiveness of these penalties when an opportunity for limited abrogation occurs.

The Supreme Court.

In discussing the action of Congress, during his speech at Trenton, Gen. Sickles thus spoke of its proposition to require a concurrence of *two-thirds* of the Judges of the Supreme Court for a decision *against* the constitutionality of an act of Congress:

> "The act of 1789 prescribed the number of Judges of the Supreme Court to be six, and declared a quorum of the Court to consist of four Judges; that is to say, *two-thirds* of the whole number. In 1837 the number of Judges of the Supreme Court was increased by Congress to nine, and the quorum was declared to consist of five Judges—a bare majority. It will be seen that when, by the original act of 1789, a quorum of the Court, consisted of four Judges, no judgment could be pronounced without the assent of three out of the four; in other words, *three-fourths of the Court present*. It will also be observed that by the subsequent act of 1837, when five out of nine Judges were authorized to hold a court, *three of the five could pronounce* a judgment; in other words, *one-third of the whole Court* was competent to exercise all its powers. Suppose, for example, the number of Judges of the Supreme Court had been limited by Congress to two: in that case it would have required a *unanimous* vote of the whole Court to pronounce judgment. It is, therefore, apparent by the manner in which the power to prescribe a quorum has been exercised, as well as by the manner in which it might have been exercised constitutionally, that the number of Judges necessary to concur in a judgment has varied or might vary from a third of the Court to *three-fourths* of the Court or the whole Court."

Two things, however, will be observed in all the action taken by Congress, which is thus cited as precedent justifying the passage of the pending bill. In no instance has Congress ever required the concurrence of more than *a majority of a quorum* to give a decision,—nor has Congress ever required more than a majority of *all* the Judges to constitute a quorum. When the Court consisted of *six* Judges, Congress fixed the quorum at *four:* thus, says Gen. Sickles requiring *two-thirds* of the Judges, for a quorum. True *four* is *two-thirds* of *six:* but no less than four would have been a majority of six, nor would any less than *three* have been a majority of *four*. And in requiring a majority, Congress necessarily as it happened also required two-thirds for a quorum, and also for a decision. Congress was thus acting upon its uniform rule, in every one of its acts, of requiring only a majority of the Judges for a quorum competent to do business.

The General infers, from the acts he cites, that "the number of Judges necessary to concur in a judgment has varied or might vary from a *third* of the Court to *two-thirds* of the whole Court, or the *whole* Court,"—the latter case occurring when the whole Court should consist of two Judges. And while this statement is strictly true, it is also true that *more than a majority* of the whole Court has never been required by any law of Congress to constitute a quorum—nor has more than a *majority of a quorum* ever been required to decide any case before the Court.

This has been the uniform practice of the Government from its foundation to the present time. And it has evidently been based on the clear assumption of the Constitution that *the majority* of any judicial or legislative body has all the rights, powers and jurisdiction conferred upon that body itself, unless special provision is made to the contrary. The bill now pending offers the first instance in our history of any attempt on the part of Congress to depart from that rule in regard to the Supreme Court.

The Canal Grievances.

The strong indictment which was presented last week by a Committee of the State Senate against the shameful mismanagement of the canals—charging corruption upon public officers and the utter sacrifice of the public interests to the avarice and dishonesty of contractors—meets with an emphatic indorsement on the part of our mercantile community. At a large and influential meeting of the principal produce dealers of this city, held yesterday during business hours, the matter was thoroughly discussed and an appeal was made to the Legislature asking that the law be rescinded which created the existing Board of Contractors under whose eye this disgraceful state of affairs has been allowed to grow, and bespeaking such legislation as will result in the change of management which is imperatively demanded. As a channel of commerce the importance of the canals cannot be overestimated. Through them the immense products of the West find their way to the seaboard, and in return the manufactures and imports of the East are transmitted to the interior. Traffic through these avenues swells in volume year by year, but the facilities for its prompt movement have been diminishing instead of enlarging, in consequence of the utter neglect of the persons whose duty it is to keep the canals in repair. Through this recklessly defective management it now takes as long to send a cargo to Buffalo as it does to Europe, and the result is the diversion of much of the internal commerce of the State out of its natural channels, to the great detriment of the interests of the entire community. As an instance of this dishonest and careless action on the part of contractors, it is shown that the enormous amount of between $13,000,000 and $15,000,000 of property is now ice-locked in the canals of the State, all of which might have been put in the markets, to the immense advantage of both merchants and consumers, if ordinary care had been exercised in keeping the canals in proper repair and in navigable condition, by breaking up the ice.

These grievances are to be pressed upon the consideration of the Legislature, and the matter is of such vital importance to the interests of the State that the session ought not to close until a law is placed upon the statute-book which shall provide adequate redress for existing trouble, and be comprehensive enough to secure the future development of these convenient highways of industrial and commercial intercommunication.

The Martello Tower.

Another cable dispatch gives details of the great Fenian attack upon "Duncannon Martello Tower." Ever and anon we receive a fresh dispatch of a similar attack on a "martello tower." Lately the *Tribune* had some startling head-lines announcing that the Fenians had "captured Martello Castle!" As this sort of thing is likely to be kept up for the next twelvemonth, it may be well to say what the martello towers are. They are rotten old cylindrical brick structures, set up threescore years ago or thereabouts, when all England was alarmed by the prospect of a French invasion, to be headed by Napoleon. They were built chiefly as watch-towers, and, at all events, according to the art of fortification as it existed in 1808, were designed to resist such artillery as was in use sixty years ago. A single shot from a modern field-piece would riddle any of these structures, and accordingly they are retained chiefly as the quarters of the coast-guard, which is designed to watch smugglers. The capture of one of the scores of them that are scattered along the southerly coasts of England and Ireland, would not involve any great gain of supplies, ammunition, or prisoners. They are hardly a part of the war establishment, but rather of the Treasury Department—being preserved, as we said, for the needs of the revenue service. It might pay a squad of adventurers to fusilade one of these "towers" (why they are "martello towers" is a mooted question,) for the daring of the thing; but no organized army would go out of its way to trouble them. Understanding this, we shall better appreciate the "military situation" in Wexford County. The garrison, we should add, of one of these martello towers, commonly consists of from six to sixteen men, in all stages of dilapidation. Some have left a leg in Spain, others an arm in India, and so on. The armament, besides refuse infantry arms, usually boasts a six-pounder, or some formidable weapon of that sort.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index* very often says well-considered and good things, but it is too strongly tinctured with ill-will to any settlement of our political troubles, that will recognize the changes of the last seven years, to be always just. It is undoubtedly true that the eager zeal of the Radical leaders in Congress to make every Southern blunder or hesitation another stepping-stone for the carrying forward of their own ideas, offers ample opportunity for the South to reproach them and say, "The armies of the Union triumphed, and Union is not." But when from that the *Index* draws the inference that "the Southern people have been blessed amid all their disasters, in the singularly speedy justification which events have stamped upon their secession from the Union," it makes the same error that the Radicals do. The same spirit which would have rent the Republic in twain from the South, now holds it apart from the North—the spirit of a selfish determination to enforce a national acceptation of a sectional theory. The present state of things is only the obverse of the medal the South would have struck—and the South don't like it.

Congress had another severe attack of panic yesterday. Some newspaper reported that one of the Judges of the Supreme Court had said he believed the Supreme Court would decide the Reconstruction law unconstitutional; whereupon Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania—(of all men in the House!) was seized with a sudden rush of patriotism to the head,—alarmed the House by his cries for assistance,—threatened the offending Justice with impeachment and other fashionable tortures, and was finally somewhat soothed by the passage of a resolution of inquiry. The House passed it by a vote of 99 to 57; whether out of a good-natured desire to ease Mr. Scofield's mind or because they suffered from the same attack and shared his pains, we are left to conjecture. We hope they all feel better now.

Wendell Phillips touches rather a lower chord than usual this week in his never-ceasing song of wrath against Gen. Grant. Avowedly basing his demand on nothing but rumors of the street, he calls on National and State Temperance Societies to investigate the report that the General "has been seen unmistakably drunk in the streets of Washington within a few weeks," and he is especially and angrily peremptory in commanding Senator Wilson to give an account of himself for advocating the nomination of such a man. But in his closing remark, "of course, fidelity *to the negro* must be our first and decisive test of any man's fitness for the Presidency," Mr. Phillips shows *why* he considers the temperance matter of any importance at all. But we hope the temperance societies will enter on the inquiry, and let Mr. Phillips and the rest of an anxious world know the result.

We are glad the Republicans in Washington are beginning to give attention to the coming election in New-Hampshire. It is reported that they doubt the wisdom of sending Radical speakers into the State; and that they will probably send none but Conservative Republicans. The idea is not a bad one, and may profitably be extended to Connecticut also. Possibly it might not be amiss at the same time for Congress to give them,—or leave them—a little conservative ground to stand on when they get there.

The Radical Press is exceedingly vituperative and bitter in its treatment of Senator Doolittle, who is denounced as a traitor, renegade and political apostate generally, because he could not indorse the new policy of the Republican Party as represented in Congress. We should not like to disturb the delight which many of them seem to take in this labor of love. But it may not be amiss to remind them that they are only repeating the process to which Mr. Doolittle was subjected a good many years at the hands of a party which, as a general thing, they are not inclined to imitate. Mr. Doolittle then a prominent and influential Democrat in this State, was a member of the celebrated Herkimer Convention of 1847, and we believe himself drew the celebrated Anti-Slavery resolution known as the "Corner Stone" of the Free Soil Party. His "treachery" to party then did a good deal toward laying the foundation of the party that berates him so severely for "party treachery" now.

Sunday newspapers are making a very great blunder in saying that Congress has thrust Mr. Stanton into the President's *Cabinet* against the will of the latter. Congress has nothing to do with the Cabinet, which is not recognized either by the Constitution or the law. The Constitution says that "the President may require the opinion in writing of the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices;" and this is the nearest approach to the recognition of a Cabinet to be found in the Constitution. The President may or may not "require the opinion" of any officer, and may or may not consult him, and invite him into consultation with the others or not, just as he pleases. Congress has not the slightest control over this action in this matter.

We take it for granted that the Government has other advices concerning Mr. Burlingame's relinquishment of his post as American Minister in China, than those which have reached the public. They would scarcely supersede so able a public officer, one who has won for this country so much *prestige* and influence in China by his admirable personal fitness for the place, on a mere telegraphic statement that he had undertaken some special service to the Government to which he is accredited. His successor, Mr. J. Ross Browne, is a gentleman of fine literary ability, but wholly lacking in the experience which has given Mr. Burlingame so much weight and influence.

Mr. Cauldwell's bill, introduced into the Legislature a few days ago, has set the people talking of tunnels under the North and East rivers, and city railways, to burrow down among the sewerage canals and water-pipes, or go flying up town over our heads on cast-iron columns. Remarkably enough the Londoners are just now agitating the subject of another tunnel under the River Thames, somewhat nearer the city than that already constructed. Any solid connection of New-York with Jersey City would be the most feasible in the shape of a tunnel; but the grading on the Brooklyn side of a tunnel would be too steep for any vehicle to travel on.

In very severe Winters, it is the custom for the wolves of the Alpine fastnesses to issue forth and commit various acts of depredation and ravage among the villages of the lower country. Under a somewhat similar kind of compulsion, the wolves of society have been latterly doing a good deal of mischief in this community, in a very daring manner. Every morning's newspaper has its story of burglaries and highway robberies. But perhaps the most barefaced act of piracy was that of Mr. Casey and his friend, Hohlenberg, who a day or two ago walked into the tobacco-store of Bottman & Kern, in Rivington-street, and planting a red flag at the door, proceeded to sell the concern by auction, against the will and protest of the bewildered owners! To save the property, Kern bid $1,000 for it, and the auctioneer knocking it down to him, demanded ten per cent. as his fee, got it, and walked off with it. All this is very wolfish indeed. As regards the transmission of money, a contemporary advises that all clerks or others carrying it should have an armed escort in the streets!

Mr. George Francis Train seems disposed to be the first, or among the first, to test the working efficiency of the new Congress bill for the protection of American citizens in Europe or elsewhere. He is not at all afraid of notoriety or incarceration, and will probably carry on the war against Lord Derby in a variety of audacious ways. A little spark can kindle a great fire, and all the combustible elements of popular excitement are so gathered together and concentrated as it were, by the agencies of electricity and the Press, that the danger of general conflagration is always imminent. If nations are brought into close contact for intercourse and commerce, they are also brought the closer for exchanging words of quarrel, and giving and returning blows. Ireland is now more than England's difficulty. She will be puzzling the rest of mankind, very probably, in a short time.

As a Winter residence for invalids, and particularly those troubled with pulmonic diseases, Sitka will undoubtedly dispute the palm hereafter with Havana, St. Augustine, Fayal and other favorite resorts. Up to Jan. 18, the advices from Alaska show that "the weather has been mild, the daily average of the temperature being 27° Fahrenheit." Congress passed the other day a resolution of inquiry about the "suffering of our troops from cold and hunger," and we are told that several ships from Victoria and Puget's Sound "have furnished vegetables for the garrison," which is more than their comrades usually get on the Plains, and "the holidays were celebrated by boat races, masquerades," &c. If that is the way they pass midwinter in Alaska, we shall hereafter spend no extra sympathy on them. We shall expect a general rush thither next Autumn from the dwellers in such cold latitudes as 40° and 42°; as for the hibernation of our troops, that will probably take care of itself—so long, at least, as the crews of the frigates can row races for fun and the garrison can masquerade.

We are told that the Louisiana Convention is warmly debating the filling of city and county offices, and that "the negroes persist in demanding equal distribution." Upon what ground? Is it because they are equal in numbers to the whites in the State? That reason was never admitted elsewhere, and ought not to be admitted there. The ignorant are in every State in a vast majority over the intelligent; but does that fact alone prove that the vast majority of offices shall be filled with ignorant men, and only the minority with intelligent? We might as well demand that more merchants shall hold office than ministers—more lawyers than laborers—or the reverse. Is it, then, because of their superior fitness? It is an obvious absurdity to suppose that any freed race—Caucasian or Congo—can, in the first year of its emancipation from generations of thraldom, be equally qualified for civic position with a race educated and free for centuries. Is it, then, because of their *color?* Yes; that is just about it. And the people who have been arguing so long against a man's holding office because he is *not* black, now want him to hold office because he *is* black.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

The opera of "Rigoletto," the best success of the season, will be repeated here to-night, with the same cast as before. It has not been equalled in this City for many years.

STEINWAY HALL.

Mr. L. F. Harrison has arranged with the celebrated Richings Opera Troupe to give a grand operatic and ballad concert to-night. The programme is selected from the most popular *repertoires* of the opera and the *salon*, and cannot fail, with such artists, to be agreeable and pleasing to the public. In addition to the vocal artists, Mr. Harrison has secured the services of Mr. Leopold de Meyer, who will play a new arrangement of the airs from "La Grande Duchesse," &c.; Mr. Carl Rosa, the Elegy, by Liszt, and the episode from "Trovatore." Mr. Caulfield assists on the organ. This will be undoubtedly the largest and most popular concert—in its character—ever given in New-York. The artists of the Richings troupe are sufficient in themselves to draw a good house. They are Miss Caroline Richings, Mrs. E. Seguin, Mr. W. Castle, Mr. P. Bernard and Mr. S. C. Campbell. The same entertainment will be repeated on Saturday as a *matinée*, with the coöperation of Mr. A. H. Pease.

Theatrical.

MISCELLANEOUS THEATRICAL ITEMS.

The drama of "Under the Gaslight" is to be acted for the 118th time at the New-York Theatre to-night, and is then to be withdrawn from the stage. The occasion of this farewell performance is a benefit which is to be given to the acting manager of the establishment, a gentleman whose true value has never failed of appreciation in those who have had relations with him. The Hanlon Brothers, Thomas, Edward and Frederick, for whom Mr. Finch was for some time manager, have volunteered for his benefit, and will appear during the evening in their Triple Act.

The performances of the Japanese Troupe at the Academy of Music have been suspended for the past two or three evenings in consequence of the illness of Mr. Hah-yah-ta-kee. Being the leader, as well as the star of the company, a performance of the Japanese with Mr. Hah, &c., left out, would not be more interesting than "The Gladiator," with Mr. Forrest out of the bills.

The curtain now descends on the final scene of the "White Fawn" within a few minutes of 11 o'clock. A difference of three hours between the first performance and the last. It seems to be an almost matter of impossibility to bring "first nights" within enjoyable limits. Rehearse as actors may they still are unable to make speech and action glide easy and cut and cancel dialogue and scene as a manager or author may; he is still unable to tell what to retain and what to leave out for the saving of time, until the unerring judgment of the first night's audience signifies by its silence or its yawns the good things that it can spare.

New theatres are springing up, like Aladdin palaces all over the West. The latest is being built at Council Bluffs. It is to be called "The Academy of Music," and Mr. J. G. Methna—the young German artist who married Mme. Scheller—is decorating it and painting the scenery. The astounding intelligence comes from Omaha that a manager (Mr. H. Corri) has had the morals and pleasure of the best portion of his audience sufficiently at heart to discharge his low comedian, notwithstanding his public popularity and favor with the Press of that western region. In a note of explanation to one of the papers that took the comedian's dismissal quite personally, the manager replied:

> The cause of Mr. Smith "departing this Omaha life" was the many complaints against him for broad and frequently gross acting, also by the company, for using improper language, when I reproved him, stating that I would keep nothing but a first-class theatre, and would not allow either swearing or improper language. He replied that he would speak and act as he pleased, and if I did not like it I might better myself and he would leave at a moment's notice. I took him at his word and discharged him. In a few days I will have a gentleman in Mr. Smith's place, who I know will amuse without shocking modesty.
>
> H. CORRI.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 30.

JUDGE FIELD, OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The allusion in your last evening's dispatches from this city to the fact that a certain Judge of the United States Supreme Court had publicly expressed his opinion that the Reconstruction acts were unconstitutional, has been brought to the attention of Congress rather sooner than was anticipated. Mr. Scofield, early in the session of the House to-day, offered a resolution reciting the alleged facts, and instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into them, with a view, if proved to be well founded, of presenting articles of impeachment. The resolution was agreed to, and the Committee was empowered to send for persons and papers. The Justice alluded to is Hon. Stephen Field, of California; and the alleged expression of opinion is said to have taken place at a dinner party given by Jerry Black at Welcker's a few days ago. The scene in the House on the passage of the resolution was very animated. A number of Republicans thought the proceedings too much in the nature of an inquisition, and voted against it.

TAXATION OF BANK SHARES.

The bill for the taxation of bank shares—reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency and passed by the House yesterday—seems to be seriously misapprehended in many quarters. It does not change the rate of taxation at all. It simply provides that State Legislatures shall have the discretion to say where the holder of bank stock shall be taxed. Under the Banking law, heretofore, he could only be taxed at the place where the bank is located; but by this change the holder of stock in a bank in New-York, who lives at Albany, for instance, may be taxed at the latter place. It does not touch non-resident stockholders; they are to be taxed at the place where the bank is located, as heretofore. This bill was passed to meet the anomalous condition of things in some States, where, if personal property is not taxed at the residence of the owner, it cannot be taxed at all.

THE FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK.

The Committee on Banking and Currency to-day agreed to a bill authorizing the Comptroller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to revoke the order appointing a Receiver for the Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank of Williamsburgh, and to restore said bank to its owners, provided they present satisfactory assurances that the public interest will be promoted thereby, and secure, in such manner as the Comptroller shall prescribe, the full payment of all the creditors, and restore the capital stock to its original amount in case it shall have been impaired by losses.

UNIVERSAL PEACE SOCIETY.

The Universal Peace Society assembled in this city at 10 o'clock this morning, Dr. A. H. Love, of Philadelphia, President of the Association, presiding. About thirty persons were present. Resolutions were adopted declaring war to be piracy, murder, slavery and other terrible things, because it sanctioned the destruction of life on land and sea, and made prisoners of men captured in battle; also, declaring that peace can best be preserved by giving woman the right to vote.

Mrs. Dr. Hathaway, of Boston, appeared as a turbulent member, and made several speeches, sustaining the war to put down the rebellion because it emancipated the slaves, denouncing Gen. Grant because he uses tobacco, and declaring that she was for fighting against the idea of a male government, which receives a partial support from taxes paid by seamstresses and other women.

The Chair stated that about ten thousand ministers—not such as were about the capital and other places, but ministers of the so-called Gospel—had been invited to the previous meetings, but up to this time not one had appeared. Another meeting was held this evening, and the session will probably be continued for several days. Mrs. Lucretia Mott was absent, owing to family cares.

GEN. SHERIDAN EXPECTED.

Gen. Sheridan is expected to arrive here to-morrow. He has been absent for several days attending the funeral of his sister. A telegram received here to-day announces that he had a narrow escape from a railroad accident in Ohio this morning, which resulted in a general smash-up of the train, which he very fortunately left a few moments previous.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The debt statement for January will not present a very encouraging exhibit, as the total will be increased by about twelve or fifteen millions. This increase is caused chiefly by the payment of warrants for army expenditures on the frontier. The prospect for a further reduction of the debt at present is not good.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

The tobacco manufacturers, who have been here in large for a few days, held a convention to-day, and after a long debate, agreed upon measures for the taxation of tobacco, which will be laid before the committee to-morrow. They propose a method of collecting the tax by stamps, the same, in most respects, as that proposed by Commissioner Wells.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. Julian's bill, taking the land grants from certain Southern railroads, which has been nearly talked to death in the House, has been set for a vote for to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

THE ANTI-NATIONAL BANK BILL.

The Randall Anti-National Bank bill was not brought to a vote in the Banking Committee to-day as was generally anticipated. The bill is complete, but the final vote on it was postponed for one week. It looks now as though the Committee would agree to report the bill.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 30.

INDIAN DELEGATIONS.

Several delegations of Indian tribes are now in this city, among them nine Utes, representing four or five different bands. The Government is at present in treaty relations with only one of these bands, namely, the Tobeqnache. Those now here desire to rectify what they charge to be wrong in the treaty.

and also to negotiate a new one so as to embrace all the bands. The Cherokee delegation, seven in number, including their Chief, Col. DOWNING, are here on general business for the tribe. They desire, among other things, that one of the boundaries of their country, as provided by treaty, shall be run, and for this purpose the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has asked Congress for an appropriation of $5,000. A delegation of Cherokee Indians from North Carolina are also in Washington on business respecting their fragmentary tribe. There are also delegations of the Choctows, Shawnees and Stockbridges in the city looking after the general interests of their respective tribes.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The accompanying statement prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, from the official records of his Department, discloses the following facts:

First—The falling off of the receipts of internal revenue for the fiscal year 1867, in all the 240 Revenue districts, as compared with 1866, was $29,697,441 92; being an average per district of $123,739 34.

Second—During the fiscal year 1867, the President made removals and appointments of Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue in twenty districts only, without the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Third—In these twenty districts the falling off of the receipts from 1867 as compared with 1866, was only $46,470 37 per district, a relative gain per district as compared with the other 220 districts, of $84,293 42, an aggregate gain in the twenty districts of $1,685,868 40, and an increase of revenue to the country.

Had changes been made in the other 220 districts with like results of $18,544,552 80.

Fourth—During the fiscal year 1867 there were changes of Collectors and Assessors in 129 of the 240 collection districts; of these 139 districts there were 119 in which the changes were made upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, both as to the removal and as to the persons appointed. In the remaining 20 districts the persons appointed were selected by the President without the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Fifth—In the one hundred and nineteen districts in which all the new appointees were selected by Commissioner ROLLINS, the aggregate falling off of receipts for 1867, as compared with 1866, was $19,152,194 61, being an average per district of $160,942 81. In the other twenty districts in which the President selected the appointees, the average falling off per district was but $46,470 37, as above stated, being a relative gain, as compared with 119 districts, of $114,412 44 per district, and which in 119 districts would amount to $13,622,220 36.

Sixth—In 101 of the 240 collection districts, there were no changes of Collectors or Assessors during the fiscal year 1867. The aggregate falling off of receipts for 1867 in these districts was $9,615,839 92, an average of $95,206 33, which is more than double the amount per district in the falling off in the twenty districts in which the President made removals and appointments without the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It will be seen that in the 240 districts there have been of changes of Collectors and Assessors in 139 districts. For the changes in 20 of these districts the President is responsible for the changes; in the other 119 districts the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is responsible. In the 20 districts for which the President is responsible there is a relative gain of over $1,500,000 of revenue; in the 119 districts for which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is responsible there is a falling off of nearly $20,000,000, as compared with the average receipts of the districts for which the President is responsible.

Recapitulation—Whole number of collection districts, 240; amount of revenue collected in districts during the fiscal year 1866, $277,822,203 25; amount collected in 1867, $248,124,761 33—difference, $29,697,441 92; number of districts in which removals of Assessors and Collectors were made is 139. The number of districts in which removals were made by the President without the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is 20. The number of districts in which removals were made on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is 119. The number of districts in which no removals of Assessors and Collectors were made is 101. The average falling off per district in the 119 districts in which the President made removals and appointments on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is $160,942 81. The average falling off in the twenty districts in which the President made removals without consulting the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is $46,470 37. The average falling off per district, in the 101 districts in which no removals were made, is $95,206 33.

NEW BRITISH MINISTER.

Mr. EDWARD THORNTON, the newly-arrived British Minister, was at the State Department this morning, and had an interview with Hon. FREDERICK SEWARD, the Assistant Secretary of State, the Secretary being absent from the Department at the time. The Minister will probably be presented to the President to-morrow.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The receipts from customs from Jan. 20 to the 25th, inclusive, at ports below mentioned, were as follows: Boston, $265,377; New-York, $1,571,000; Philadelphia, $98,276; Baltimore, $78,913; New-Orleans, from Jan. 1 to the 11th, $106,959. Total, $2,120,525.

JUDGE SHELLABARGER RECOVERING.

Speaker COLFAX has just received a letter from Judge SHELLABARGER, dated Springfield, Ohio, saying that he is improving in health, and will return to his seat in the House during the present session of Congress.

SALE OF CHEROKEE LANDS.

It appears from official data that the Secretary of the Interior has made a contract with JAMES F. JOY, of Detroit, for the sale of all the unoccupied Cherokee neutral lands in Kansas at a uniform rate of $1 an acre.

CONSUL NOMINATED.

SCOTT STEWARD, of Pennsylvania, has been nominated by the President as Consul at Osacca and Hiago.

THE SANDWICH ISLAND TREATY.

There is no longer any doubt that the Reciprocity Treaty with the Sandwich Islands will by ratified by the Senate.

NEW-YORK.

Proceedings of the Legislature—Some of the Bills Considered—Insurance—The Ferries, &c.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 30.

The House was all day in Committee of the Whole, under the rules. Nothing of importance was under consideration except IRVING'S Hay bill. This is an annual, that has been beaten every year since I can recollect anything of legislation. It is one of the few bills that ought to be passed.

IN THE SENATE,

The bill extending the time for the collection of taxes to the 20th of March was passed.

By the law, as it now is, a day is fixed within which time all collectors of taxes shall make their returns. I have never known a year, however, that did not find a large proportion of them remiss, and sometimes as many as a hundred bills are introduced, extending the time in as many different towns, and usually it ends in a general law, applicable to all the country towns, but not until after a swad of special acts have been passed. This year it is proposed to commence with a general bill, and so cut off the specials, which is much the better way. A still better way would be to revise the existing law, and thus permanently meet a necessity which is known to exist. Why not do so, and thus relieve both tax-payers and tax collectors? It is easy to do this, and what is easy to do ought to be done.

ANOTHER KIND OF INSURANCE.

Senator HUBBARD to-day gave notice of a bill to incorporate the National Burglar's Insurance Company. I have not seen the bill, but I may be permitted to suggest that if it includes a provision against petit and grand larceny, and that modern disease known to money circles as a "breach of trust," we might go to sleep with the hopeful assurance of waking up in the morning as sound in body, mind and estate as we laid down the night previous.

THE FERRIES.

The promptness with which the House Committee reported against the bill to give the Police authorities the right to regulate the ferries, shows the disposition prevalent among the dominant party in the Assembly not to extend the powers of any of the Commissions, no matter how imperative may be the necessity. I don't believe you could push a bill through even to keep the streets clean. "True, 'tis pity; pity 'tis, 'tis true."

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

There is going on a brisk and rather a spicy fight over the election of a Police Commissioner to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. BERGEN. The Brooklyn people seem to have the best right to it, and the New-Yorkers at first recognized that fact. But the New-Yorkers, while admitting the preëmptive right of the City of Churches, took measures to so distract the parties over them as to make it impossible for them to agree upon a candidate. In the parlor of the mansion, where one of your ex-Judges of the Court of Common Pleas puts on his slippers, sips his Bourbon and smokes the best of Havanas, there hangs a picture representing the old fable of the lawyer and clients. The scene is a beach, and the lawyer stands between two countrymen tendering to each the half of an oyster shell—the bivalve that held them together having gone down his throat. Tammany proposes to reënact this time-honored fable. Having seduced the factions of Brooklyn into litigation, New-York is to swallow the Commission and Brooklyn is to take the shells.

AGENT OF THE SING SING PRISON.

At the regular meeting of the Inspectors of State Prisons, Hon. DAVID P. FORREST was appointed Agent and Warden of the Prison, at Sing Sing, in place of Judge JOHNSON, who has been the incumbent for the past three years. Mr. FORREST has been an Inspector of Prisons for many years, and brings to his aid in discharging the duties of agent, the long and varied experience of the position he formerly held. There is little doubt that he will labor zealously and efficiently for the best interests of the State, and those under his charge.

PROTECTION OF RAILROAD EMPLOYES.

Mr. PRINCE introduced a bill in the Assembly, which has features commending it to public favor. It provides that all railroad companies in the State shall place railings on the top of freight cars, and bridges between all cars in the train, thus securing safety to brakemen and others under the necessity of passing from car to car. What is better, it proposes to place employes of railroads upon the same footing as passengers—so that if they receive injuries through carelessness or bad management on the part of others, they will be entitled to damages, the same as if they were passengers. There is hardly an employe on a railroad who does not daily imperil his life. In the case of his death his family have no redress. Mr. PRINCE is Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Railroads, and can, and I hope intends to pass his bill. It is a late act of justice to a large and worthy class of men who daily run as great risks as the average of soldiers in an ordinary campaign.

LEGISLATION MADE EASY.

Under a system put in vogue here this Winter, it will be as easy to go through with the duties of a legislator as to roll off a log. All you want is the stamps, with them you can go to Messrs. —— & Co., who advertise to this effect:

—— & CO.

Litterateurs—Legislative Bills Drafted, Arranged and Engrossed, Complete for Presentation.

All Kinds of Literary Matter Prepared.

You see all you have to do is to get elected, and then put yourself in charge of —— & Co., to become a first-class statesman. The number of papers already introduced showing the trade-marks of this new firm, indicates a recognition by members of their own deficiencies and the superior capacities of the new firm.

LEO.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 30

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Amending the charter of the Mechanics' Saving Bank, Rochester.

Incorporating the Chenango Valley Savings Bank.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, stating that no money has ever been received at that office on account of the sale of unclaimed baggage and freight by railroads in this State.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. HUBBARD—To incorporate the National Burglar Insurance Company of New-York.

By Mr. CREAMER—To secure the rights of depositors in savings banks.

Mr. NORTON gave notice of a bill repealing the act to erect an experimental railway in New-York and Westchester Counties.

Mr. EDWARDS gave notice of a bill authorizing the Shelter Island Wharf and Improvement Company to build a wharf.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. EDWARDS—Extending the charter of the Greenport and Shelter Island Ferry Company. Incorporating the Geneva Savings Bank.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—Incorporating the White Plains Water Works Company. Authorizing the opening of an avenue through certain towns of Westchester County, to be called Westchester-avenue.

By Mr. PIERCE—Amending the charter of the United States Warehouse Company.

By Mr. HALE—Authorizing the continued use of copartnership names in certain cases.

By Mr. CHAPMAN—Amending the act to simplify and abridge the practice and proceedings in Courts of this State.

Mr. VAN PETTEN introduced a bill for the consolidation of the Richfield Springs and Herkimer, Richfield and Cooperstown Telegraph Company.

BILLS.

Establishing the office of Receiver of Taxes in the town of Westchester.

Extending the time for the collection of taxes in this State to the 20th of March.

Authorizing the erection of a schoolhouse in the town of New-Lotts.

On motion of Mr. O'DONNELL the following was adopted:

Resolved, That every railroad company of the State is hereby required to report to the Comptroller on or before the 10th of February next the amount received from the sale of unclaimed freight or baggage since April 14, 1857, the time when any such sale has been made, the amount received at such sale or sales, and what disposition has been made of the proceeds thereof, and that the State Engineer be requested to transmit this resolution immediately to the President of every railroad company in the State.

Mr. CANLDWELL gave notice of a bill incorporating the New-York City Central Underground Railway Company.

ASSEMBLY.

The following bills were advanced to third reading:

To incorporate the Newburg Industrial Savings Bank.

To incorporate the Sixth-avenue Savings Bank.

To extend the time for the collection of taxes in all towns and cities, where taxes are not collected under a special law.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BAMBER—To amend the city charter of Buffalo.

By Mr. KEADY—To regulate the running of boats on the South and Hamilton (Brooklyn) Ferries.

By Mr. FREAR—To abolish the Metropolitan Police District; also, to amend the Croton Aqueduct act.

By Mr. MCKEAVER—To amend the Metropolitan Fire District act.

By Mr. HARTMAN—To incorporate the New-York Hotel, Restaurant and Pastry Cook Association.

To incorporate the Manufacturers' Savings Bank of New-York.

By Mr. RAY—For the better security of passengers on railroads.

The bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes in this State was passed.

THE STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 30.

The Convention met at 10 A. M.; prayer by Rev. Dr. SELKIRK.

Mr. HATCH gave notice that he would at some future day move to reconsider the vote by which the article on finance was adopted, in order that section 6 of said article may be amended so as to read as follows:

The Legislature shall not sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of any of the canals of this State, but they shall remain the property of the State and under its management forever. After the payment of all the debts for which the canal revenues are now pledged, and after all advances with interest thereon heretofore or hereafter made for canal purposes shall be repaid, no more greater tolls shall ever thereafter be imposed, charged or levied upon property transported on the canals than shall be sufficient for ordinary repairs and for the necessary improvements.

Tabled.

Mr. BROOKS offered a resolution that the debate on the report of the Committee on Cities be limited to ten minutes, and that no gentleman be allowed to speak twice on the same motion, and that the final vote be taken at 12 o'clock to-morrow unless sooner taken.

Mr. CHESBRO moved to amend that the final vote be taken at 7 o'clock this evening. Lost.

The resolution of Mr. BROOKS was lost.

Mr. FOLGER offered a resolution providing that all questions on motions to reconsider be taken without debate. Laid on table, debate arising.

Mr. MORRIS offered a resolution that the President appoint a committee of three to audit the accounts of this Convention, which may remain unsettled at its final adjournment, and that said committee be allowed, while actually employed on such duty, the same pay as provided for members of this Convention during its session. Tabled under the rule.

Mr. LIVINGSTON called up the motion of Mr. SEYMOUR to reconsider the vote by which the article on the powers and duties of the Legislature, in order, he said, to have reconsidered the vote by which his amendment in relation to the building of street railroads in cities was lost.

Several gentlemen made remarks on the subect, when Mr. FOLGER moved the previous question, which was ordered, and the motion to reconsider was adopted.

Mr. LIVINGSTON moved to reconsider the vote by which his amendment to section 22 was lost. The amendment reads as follows:

But no law shall be passed granting the right to construct or operate a street railroad within any of the cities, towns or incorporated villages of this State without the consent of the local authorities of such city, town or village, and also the consent of the owners of at least one-third in value of the property as fixed by the assessment-roll of the previous year on that portion of each street through or over which the same shall be constructed: or, in case the consent of such property-owners cannot be obtained, then with the consent of the General Term of the Supreme Court of the district in which such road shall be located, such consent to be obtained and authenticated in such a manner as the Legislature shall, by general law for the purpose, provide.

Mr. MCDONALD moved to insert after the words "property owners" the words "local authorities." Lost.

Mr. MURPHY moved to strike out so much of the section as refers to the Supreme Court. Lost.

The amendment of Mr. LIVINGSTON was then adopted.

The section and article, as amended, were then adopted, and referred to the Committee on Revision.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Cities, Mr. RUMSEY in the Chair.

Mr. STRATTON addressed the Committee in opposition to the majority report. He said that having been elected by his local constituents, and not on a general ticket by the people of the whole, he thought he was as well qualified to speak for the people he represented as any gentleman from the City of New-York. He contended that the City of New-York was not entitled to a government independent of the power of the State. This question of governing the cities was a matter of policy and expediency. Mr. STRATTON then proceeded, at considerable length, to defend the Police system of the City of New-York, which had been charged with being a political machine.

At 12 o'clock, the President declared that, by force of the resolution adopted yesterday, the Committee of the Whole were discharged from the further consideration of the report of the Committee on Cities.

The Convention then resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on Cities.

Mr. STRATTON continued his remarks, reading extracts from a letter from the Chief Clerk of the Board of Police of New-York City in reply to some inquiries, in which it was stated that the majority of those appointed on the Police are Democrats. He argued that the present system has accomplished all that it was intended to accomplish, and he hoped it would live and remain in existence.

At the conclusion of Mr. STRATTON'S remarks Mr. CURTISS moved, as a substitute for the first section of the majority report, the section, as reported by Hon. H. C. MURPHY.

Mr. OPDYKE moved as an amendment to substitute the first section of the minority report as made by him.

Mr. GROSS addressed the Convention in favor of the majority report, defending the foreigners from the charge of not being able to govern themselves. He cited two wards where he had resided since 1851, densely crowded with inhabitants, the great proportion being foreigners, as being orderly and law-abiding, and asked if that was not evidence that foreigners could govern themselves. He severely denounced the Metropolitan police system, saying it was inefficient and pettily tyranous. He cited an instance where a German singing society, many of them innocent young girls, lately arrived from the old country; the police invaded the private house and carried them off to the Station-house, thrusting them in a filthy cell for the night, and other instances, which characterized, as he said, the present system of petty tyranny; a system which had become foreign and inimical to the interests of the people; a system which in monarchical governments, in London or Paris, would not be allowed to rest for a single day, and it was an enigma that in this free and enlightened country it was endured.

Mr. FRANCIS said, deferring to the views of his friends, he would forego offering as a substitute the section of the present Constitution, and support the amendment of Mr. CURTISS, to substitute the first section of the report of Mr. MURPHY.

Without coming to a vote, the Convention at 2 o'clock took a recess until 7 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

In the Constitutional Convention this evening various amendments were offered, but the following sections were adopted in reference to cities, their organization and government:

SECTION 1. There shall be chosen every two years, by the electors at large of every city, a Mayor, who shall be the chief executive officer thereof, and whose duty it shall also be to see that the duties of the various city officers are faithfully performed. He shall have power to investigate their acts, to have access to all books and documents in their respective offices, and to examine their subordinates on oath. He shall also have power to suspend or remove such officers from office, whether they be elected or appointed, for violation or neglect of duty, to be specified in the order of suspension or removal; but no such removal shall be made without reasonable notice to the party complained of, and an opportunity afforded him to be heard in his defence.

Yeas 60, nays 24.

SEC. 2. There shall be chosen every three years by the electors at large of every city, a Comptroller, who shall have charge of the Department of Finance; there shall be such other city officers as the Legislature shall provide, but for this purpose cities may be classified according to the population and the different offices provided for the different classes; all city officers for whose election or appointment no provision is made by existing laws, or in this article, shall be elected by the voters of the city at large, or of some division thereof, appointed by the Mayor with the Board of Aldermen, as shall be provided by law; no city officer shall, during his term of office, hold a seat in the Common Council of the city or in the Legislature, and the acceptance of such a seat shall vacate his office.

SEC. 3. The State, for the purposes of local government, shall be divided into towns, cities and villages as heretofore, and no other local divisions or districts shall be made except for sanitary or police purposes; all laws inconsistent with this section are abrogated from and after the 1st day of May, 1869.

FREE TRADE.

Complimentary Dinner to William Cullen Bryant—Speeches by Mr. Bryant, William Wood, Simon Stern, Parke Godwin, John D. Van Buren, Dr. Carroll and Others.

A complimentary dinner was given at DELMONICO'S last evening by a number of gentlemen of this City to WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, the poet, editor of the *Evening Post*, for many years the advocate of Free Trade, and at present President of the Free-Trade League. About sixty gentlemen, mostly merchants and business men, sat down at the tables. Among them were Messrs. William Wood, J. M Forbes, Alfred Pell, H. De Groot, Wilson G. Hunt, W. T. Blodgett, R. S. Minturn, C. H. Marshall, S. G. Ward, Stewart Brown, Ex-Judge Pierrepont, D. D. Field, C. W. Field, Geo. C. Ward, Manton Marble, Parke Godwin, Simon Stern and others. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD presided, with Rev. Mr. BLANCHARD on his right and Mr. BRYANT on his left. The table was ornamented with *pieces montees* representing "hope and friendship," "temple of commerce," "the Indian pursued," and other appropriate emblems.

After the dinner the Chairman introduced the toasts of the evening by proposing, as he said was customary and proper, "The President of the United States," which was drank with the honors.

In proposing the second toast—"Our Guest"—Mr. FIELD said that the gentleman he was about to name had devoted a long and useful life to the defence of just principles of political economy—conscious that he was advocating truth, and conscious that sooner or later truth would prevail. It was not for the poet, not for the political philosopher, but for the economist who had so steadily maintained the freedom of the trade that he now asked the audience to drink the health of WM. CULLEN BRYANT.

On rising to respond Mr. BRYANT was greeted with prolonged applause. He spoke as follows:

MR. BRYANT'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: An honor like this requires from me a particular acknowledgement, which yet I hardly know how to make in fitting terms. Conferred as it is by men whom I so much value and respect, and who possess in so high a degree the esteem of their fellow-citizens, I cannot but feel that it would amply reward services infinitely greater than I can pretend to have rendered to any cause. What I have done in applying the principles of human liberty to the exchange of property between man and man and between nation and nation has been very easy to do. It was simply to listen to my own convictions, without any attempt to reason them away, and to follow wheresoever they might lead me. In this manner I have been saved a good deal of trouble, some perplexity and bewilderment, some waste of ingenuity, if I had any to waste, and perhaps no little remorse. Another circumstance has made my task easy. I had only to walk in a path smoothed and lighted by some of the best thinkers of the age—impartial, unprejudiced men, who had no object in view but the simply discovery of truth. It was not difficult to walk in such a path. Grand and noble intellects held their torches over it, and I could not well step astray with such guidance. Besides, I had only to follow in the way which the world is going. The tendency of enlightened public opinion in all countries is toward the freedom of trade. There is no difficulty in swimming with the current. I saw that the navigation was safe, and let my boat float with the stream, while others laboriously tried to stem it or lay moored to the shore wondering which way they ought to go. We shall have them all with us yet, Mr. President, a merry fleet of all manner of craft, bound on the same easy voyage. Another circumstance which has made the task of the friends of free trade more easy is the involuntary admissions which the protectionists make of the fallacy of their system. A capitalist in New-England, owning cotton or woolen mills, however great his attachment to the protective system, has no idea of employing any part of his capital in raising wheat in the fields close to his mills, that he may save the expense to him and his workpeople of bringing it from the distant West. He brings it from a thousand miles away, and sends back his fabrics in exchange, at the very moment that he is procuring laws to be passed which will prevent us, the consumers, from buying iron and cloth and paper from Europe, that we may, as they say, save the expense of freight. When we make a new acquisition of territory, they do not object that we are to have free trade with the new region. On the contrary, they rejoice in a wider market. This they did when Texas was taken into the Union. They made no opposition to the acquisition of California on the ground that all revenue laws which shut out the trade of that wide region would now be repealed. When we talk of annexing Canada they do not object that we and the Canadians will then be no longer independent of each other. In this they are in the right; in this they tacitly admit the advantage of free trade. Whatever other objections may be made to the acquisition of new territory, the enlargement of our borders by the addition of new and extensive provinces is a great commercial and industrial advantage, because it makes the exchange of commodities between them and us perfectly free. "Yet there is a certain plausibility in what the protectionists say when they talk of home industry and a home market—a plausibility which misleads many worthy and otherwise sensible people—sensible in all other respects, and whom as men I admire and honor. There are clever men among them who bring to their side of the question a great array of facts, many of which, however, have no real bearing upon its solution. There is plausibility, too, in the idea that the sun makes a daily circuit round the earth, and if there were any private interests to be promoted by maintaining it, we should have thousands believing that the earth stands still while the sun travels round it. "See for yourself," they would say. "Will you not believe the evidence of your own senses?" The sun comes up in the east every day before your eyes, stands over your head at noon, and goes down in the afternoon in the west. Why, you admit the fact when you say the sun rises, the sun sets, the sun is up, the sun is down. What a fool was GALILEO, what nonsense is the system of COPERNICUS, what trash was written by Sir ISAAC NEWTON!" I remember a case in point—an anecdote which I once heard in Scotland. A writer to the signet, called in England an attorney, of the name of MOLL, who knew very little except what related to the drawing-up of law-papers, once heard a lecture on astronomy in which some illustrations were given of the daily revolution of the earth on its axis. The attorney was perplexed and bewildered by this philosophy, which was so new to him, and one day his thoughts frequently recurring to the subject he looked up from his law papers and said: "The young mon says the warld turns round. It's vera extraordinar. I've lived in this place sax and thretty years, and that grass-plot preserves the same relative position to the house that it had sax and thretty years sin'; and yet the young mon says the warld turns round. It's vera extraordinar." Here was a man who was not to be taken in by this nonsense about the earth's revolving on its axis; and if there were any real or imaginary pecuniary advantage to be gained by denying it, Mr. MOLL would have a whole army of his way of thinking, many of them far wiser and better informed in other respects than he. Perhaps, Mr. President and gentlemen, you will allow me to make use of another familiar illustration. You have heard of a man attempting to lift himself from the ground by the waistband of his pantaloons. Now if anything were to be gained by it, a very respectable *à priori* argument might be made in favor of the possibility of the feat. One might say, "You can lift two hundred pounds; your weight is but a hundred and sixty. A power of gravitation equal to a hundred and sixty pounds holds you down to the earth. You have only to apply a counteracting force a little greater than this, and you will be lifted into the air. Take hold of your waistband, therefore, with both hands, and pull vigorously. If you do not lift yourself up at the first trial, you must pull harder." All that might sound very plausible to one who had no experience to guide him. This country has been persuaded to attempt the feat of lifting itself from the ground by the waistband, and for nearly half a century, with occasional short relaxations of the effort, prompted by the return of common sense. When the first pull was made, and was ineffectual, we were told to try another, and then another still more vigorous, and another, and another; and now what do we see? The garment of which the waistband forms a part is torn to shreds and taters, presenting what POPE, alluding to a similar accident, somewhere calls a "dishonest sight," mortifying to the pride of philosophy. It is most true that a man can be raised from the ground by the waistband; but he cannot do the feat for himself—another must perform the office. The force must come from without. One strong man may raise another in this way, and be raised by him in turn. In this case there is an interchange of good offices—freedom of trade. No man, even with the strength of Sampson, can go into a room by himself and endeavor to perform the feat alone without coming forth from the undertaking in rags, his neither garment full of ghastly rents, inviting the entrance of the January wind. So no nation can enrich itself by excluding foreign commerce; the more perfect it makes the exclusion, the more certain it is to impoverish itself. Mr. President and gentlemen, there is a great law imposed upon us by the necessities of our condition as members of human society, the law of mutual succor, the interchange of benefits and advantages, the law of God and nature commanding us to be useful to each other. It is the law of the household; it is the law of the neighborhood; it is the law of different provinces included under the same government, and well would it be for mankind if it were in an equal degree recognized as a law to be sacredly regarded by the great community of nations in their intercourse with each other. Were that law to be repealed, the social state would lose its cohesion and fall in pieces. There is not a pathway across the fields, not a highroad, not a guidepost at a turn of the way, not a railway from city to city or from State to State, not a sail upon the ocean, which is not an illustration of this law. It is proclaimed in the shriek of the locomotive; it is murmured in the ripple of waters divided by the prow of the steamer. The nation by which it is disregarded, or which endeavors to obstruct it by artificial barriers against the free intercourse of its citizens with those of other countries, revolts against the order of nature, and strikes at its own prosperity.

During the delivery of his speech, Mr. BRYANT was frequently interrupted by the applause of his auditors.

To the third toast, "The Whole People," Mr. JNO. D. VAN BUREN was called on to respond. In behalf of the People he thanked the chairman for the toast. He represented a large constituency, and on so short notice had not been able to canvass the whole district, and might not be able to say what the People would say were they then to speak for themselves. The People were apt to think that they deserved more than they get. He would not claim that they were always wise in speech, but they were generally wise in action, provided they were left to act with freedom. What the People wanted was that the men who were thrown on the surface of the body politic would let them alone. Let them buy their clothing, their iron and their food wherever they could buy to the best advantage, and they would be satisfied. They did not believe that the Excise law had prevented drunkenness—that the laws for the collection of debts had made one rogue the less in the world—that the laws regulating the practice of medicine had saved a single life—that schools established by government had ever made a better or more enlightened citizen. These were doctrines that he had learned from WM. C. BRYANT and WM. LEGGETT. The former still lived to receive our thanks; the other would ever be remembered for his trumpet-tongued voice in favor of human freedom. He closed by proposing the memory of WM. LEGGETT, which was drank in silence.

The fourth toast, "Free Trade, the international common law of the Almighty"—a sentiment of RICHARD COBDON—was responded to by WM. WOOD, of the firm of "DENNISTOWN, WOOD & CO," who announced himself as "an old Anti-corn Law Leaguer," and paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of COBDEN, whom he described as a mixture of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and NEWMAN HALL. He spoke of the absurdities of the protective system as illustrated by the legislation of England and of this country, alluding particularly to the tax on cotton imposed by Congress, and comparing it with similar legislation in England after abolishing slavery in the Colonies, whereby encouragement was given to slavery in Brazil. America was now, he said, in a similar condition with respect to the principles of free trade that England was thirty years ago, and he did not despair of seeing a speedy progress in the true principles of political economy in this country.

The fourth toast—"To the memory of FREDERICK BASTEAT"—was responded to by Dr. A. F. CARROLL, who gave a brief sketch of the life and writings of that eminent political economist. Notwithstanding the prevailing errors with regard to the true principles of trade, he believed that in the words of our honored guest, "truth crushed to earth will rise again," or, if the author would allow him to paraphrase the question, "truth, no matter how tightly coopered, would break out at the bung."

Mr. SIMON STERN, Secretary of the Free Trade League, responded to the toast to the League. He had been frequently asked, "wherefore the necessity of a league to advance the interests of free trade?" The answer had been given in the illustrations of Mr. BRYANT. Popular errors with regard to a social problem, and the legislation consequent upon these errors, would render thousands of human beings homeless and destitute. The League had been of short duration, but as one who attended at its birth, he gloried in the success that it had already achieved. Considering the difficulties that the League had to surmount, that it had to send schoolmasters among the merchants of this City to teach them the A B C's of political science, the progress that it had made was matter of congratulation to its members, and in view of the financial difficulties that surrounded us and of the heavy taxation rendered necessary by the war, they had reason to believe that the principles of free trade would in future make more rapid progress than they had ever done before.

Mr. PARK GODWIN, of the *Evening Post*, in response to the "Free Trade Press of America," said that being but a Brigadier in the service, it would not become him to criticise the remarks of a Major-General or of the Commander-in-Chief. Free Trade advocacy may have been to the guest of the evening an easy task; but not so to many others. He forgot that this battle, like all the other battles, has been a work of long forethought, of dauntless courage, of indomitable energy, and very often of doubtful issues. Thirty years ago when he deserted the law for the profession of a journalist, there was not a nation on the earth which had adopted the benevolent conclusions of economical science. Fiscal and commercial legislation was everywhere built upon the maxims of the middle ages—ignorance, one-sided experience, material prejudice and the interests of classes. All were in the full tide of the modern current. Great results had been achieved but not in this special direction. (The speaker here reviewed the modern progress in Germany, France and Great Britain.) Even in this country of human rights there had been a failure to perceive the extent of its own doctrine and to recognize the most fundamentally universal and practical of all rights—the right to labor and to the profits of that labor. It was still groping half-blindly among "compromise tariffs" and bills of abomination which proceed upon no solid or settled principles of reasoning, but upon arbitrary adjustments of interests; upon the intrigues of lobbies, and the caprices and spites and fluctuations of political parties. The principles of free trade were founded upon the same basis as political freedom, and a nation was civilized just in proportion to its advancement in freedom. The speaker illustrated this by instancing the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, and the Indies—a regular gradation of civilization, dependent upon the perfect freedom in all things enjoyed by its peoples. After an eloquent allusion to a scene which the speaker witnessed last summer in the mountains of Switzerland, he closed by proposing the health of Rev. Mr. LEAVITT, which was drank with applause.

Mr. MARBLE, of the *World*, also briefly responded to the above toast, after which a toast to "Our Agricultural Interest" was replied to by G. H. BAILEY; "Our Manufactory and Mining Interest" found a spokesman in ALEX. EARLE; "The memory of our Commercial Marine" in T. H. MARSHALL; the "Bench and Bar" in SIDNEY WEBSTER, Esq., and "The Clergy" in Rev. Mr. BLANCHARD.

During the evening, letters in answer to invitations were read from GERRIT SMITH, Prof. A. L. PERRY, of Williams College, AMASA WALKER, of Brookfield, Mass.; RALPH WALDO EMERSON and others. Mr. SMITH takes ground in his letter, not only in favor of free trade in all commodities, but against governmental schools. He says:

"In stepping beyond its province, government always oppresses some, however much it may help others. This is the effect of its tariffs, and this is also the effect of its schools. The Roman Catholic is as clearly oppressed by the governmental school in America as by the governmental church in Ireland."

Prof. PERRY writes that in Williams College, where Mr. BRYANT was educated, the broadest doctrine of free trade has been taught to the students for fifteen years past.

Mr. WALKER, in his letter, attributes in a great measure the present stagnation and derangement of trade to the mistaken protection policy of the Government, and hopes the meeting will help enlighten the public mind upon the question of free trade and the interests of the country.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Countess Segarinez, of Italy; Gen. A. S. Buford, of Virginia; Gen. Baird, U. S. A.; Hon. Thomas H. Canfield, of Vermont, and Gen. Harney, U. S. A., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. J. Speed, of Kentucky; Hon. Zadoc Pratt, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Robinson, of Binghamton, is at the St. Denis Hotel. Capt. Cook, of the Russian Army, is at the Brevoort House. Hon. H. B. Goodyear, of New-Haven, and Hon. S. E. Meigs, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House. Capt. Anchinbeck, of the British Army, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Reconstruction Convention—A Row on the Floor—A Reporter Attacked by a Delegate—Threatened Riot.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Jan. 27, 1868.

For the last week there has not been interest enough in the Convention to make a letter worth the stamps upon it. To-day, however, we had a sensation—a fight, and for the nonce our blood is stirring in expectation of something more. The tale is briefly told.

One of the journals here, the *Mercury*, has persistently chosen to publish daily sketches of members of the Convention, and to reveal the inner life of men in a style which united so much of truth and severity as to have made the public look upon it as a matter of course that there would be an outburst of indignation from some quarter, and possibly an appeal to the code or the cowhide. To-day the paper contained an article on Dr. A. G. MACKEY, President of the Convention. He presided, as usual. Everything went on in its usual dull way—no matters of special interest occurring to rouse passion to fever heat—and the Convention adjourned.

Scarcely had the announcement of dissolution been made, however, before E. W. M. MACKEY, a son of the Doctor—himself a delegate—walked up to the reporter's table and demanded of the reporter if he was the author of the article in the morning's paper defaming his father's character. The reporter said "Yes!" Then, continued MACKEY, uttering a terrible curse, "take that," whereupon he proceeded to illustrate his meaning by severely striking out from the shoulder. The reporter for a few seconds fought like a game-cock against his larger adversary, until a score of the members, black and white, rushed between and stopped the fray. The excitement in the hall became immediately intense, and increased every moment. The reporter was hustled into the lower portion of the room and surrounded by a hundred negroes and whites, some waiting for a signal to kill him on sight and others anxious to preserve his life and at the same time the Convention from disgrace. The cries were mingled—"Kill the hound," "Cut his heart out," "Throw him out of the window," "Tear down the *Mercury* office," &c., and at one moment the aspect was anything but encouraging. Fortunately Dr. MACKEY himself came to the rescue, and after some effort the disturbance was quelled without the aid of either military or police. The reporter was escorted from the room by a number of delegates who had promised protection, prominent among whom I was glad to see whites who have been maligned from one end of the State to the other, and blacks, who but a little while age filled with the most bitter and hateful prejudices, are now the moderate and conservative men of this Convention.

It is generally supposed that something more serious will result from the affray, and a street fight and a coffin for one or the other of the parties will terminate the festivities.

RELIEF FOR THE POOR.

The disposition of the Convention to adopt a temporary stay law and suspend the collection of debts, and the sale of property under execution, also to secure to every man one hundred and sixty acres, has been strongly manifested during the past week, but the Convention has yet gone no further than to recommend Gen. CANBY to take steps himself in the name of the Convention to extend the desired boon, and thus relieve the body from the constitutional embarrassments which the question involved.

The body is also taking excellent care of itself. This morning the Finance Committee reported an ordinance giving to each member $9 per day and 20 cents per mile to and from Charleston. Five or six weeks will probably be the length of the session under this financial impetus.

The Committees generally are maturing work. The decks have been swept and cleared for action, guns double shotted, and everything made ready for a tough fight between the opposing factions. It is the leaders of the winning side who will secure the loaves and fishes, and in this State these rewards have not heretofore been easily obtained by the uninfluential and the ignorant.

Q.

International Copyright.

About thirty of the prominent book publishers and authors of this City met last evening at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, to consider the subject of international copyright.

Mr. EGBERT HAZARD, of London, called the meeting to order, and stated the object of the gathering. The English, German and French people, in their countries, he said, are favorable to an international copyright law, if their friends of the United States will only coöperate with them. The speaker nominated as Chairman Mr. G. P. PUTNAM, of the firm of G. P. PUTNAM & SON, who was unanimously chosen.

On assuming the chair, Mr. PUTNAM spoke of the necessity for a common law to regulate this matter between the authors and publishers in this and other countries. In the year 1850, there were 750 American books reprinted in England, without disguise, and many more, perhaps, not recognizable under their new garb. This has increased since then, and very soon it will be a matter of selfish interest to us to take steps for our protection abroad.

Mr. HENRY IVISON, of the firm of IVISON, PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & Co., thought that the best method to be pursued would be to allow American publishers to reproduce foreign books here, upon condition that they should be compelled to pay the authors of the same five per cent. upon the wholesale prices realized. The writers of these books would then receive, in the aggregate, fully as much as they would under the Copyright law.

Mr. JAMES MILLER was opposed to this plan. He believed in paying for copyright of our own books, and reprinting foreign works without restraint.

Dr. FREDERICK TOMKINS, editor of the *American*, published in London, urged the necessity of the adoption of some measures, he was not prepared to say what they should be, by which the interests of the public generally should be protected. He expected soon to produce a book in England upon which he had labored for twenty-seven years, and he was assured by a Boston publisher the other day, that it would be republished here if it was thought worthy of publication. This surely was not right, he said, and should be remedied.

Rev. Dr. I. S. PRIME, Editor of the *Christian Observer*, submitted that an author should have the right to his own book, the fruit of his brain—the world over. He has the moral right; he should have the legal right; the two should be made coextensive. A certain London house upon being reminded by him that it had sold 100,000 copies of one of his books sent him the munificent (?) sum of £20, which, under the existing condition of things, was all that he could get for the unathorized sale of his book in foreign countries.

After some further discussion the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting is of the opinion that measures should be adopted with a view to the establishment of an international copyright between the United States and Great Britain and the nations of Continental Europe.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to digest a system of regulations which may serve as a basis for an international copyright law, and to report at a future meeting whether, in their judgment, such object can be best accomplished by treaty stipulations or by amendment of the Copyright act as it now stands.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam, I. S. Prime, James Parton, Egbert Hazard and Henry Ivison were then appointed such committee, after which the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

The Arion Carnival.

The second carnival sitting of the Arion Society this season, was held at the Germania Assembly Rooms, last evening. The hall in which the festivities incidental to a proper observance of the carnival were celebrated, was appropriately decorated with cleverly-designed cartoons, suggestive mostly of political incidents. At its upper extremity, on a raised platform, with a background representing the starry firmament were seated the committee in charge of arrangements, each member thereof personifying one of the Olympian gods. At the lower end a small theatre was erected for the accommodation of the speakers of the night, for whose especial behoof, moreover, sundry tribunes had been put up in different parts of the premises. The rooms were crowded shortly after 8 o'clock. There was a large proportion of ladies. As on all similar occasion, the male guests wore many-colored fools-caps, resonent with bells. An excellent band was in attendance, and inaugurated the proceedings at 9 o'clock by a performance of the Arion March. The exercises of the evening, which included comical harangues, amusing declamations and the singing of choruses by members of the Society, then commenced. Rhine wine flowed freely, music was plenty, and the most convivial feeling prevailed. At a late hour the dancing programme was arrived at, and quadrilles and waltzes engrossed the attention of the assemblage. There will be two other carnival gatherings of the kind there, occurring respectively Feb. 13 and 27. They will, no doubt, be as thoroughly enjoyable as was the reunion of yesterday.

THE NAVY-YARD.—It is understood that the stoppage of repairs on the frigate *Colorado* will cause the discharge of several hundred workmen from the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods are heavily plated on the finest Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate.
Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate*, for sale at retail, by
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st

Be Sure and Call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"
having the *facsimile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrappers. All others are base imitations.

The Laundry.
COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, to **facilitate drying** and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. **53** and **55** John-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The best article ever offered.
Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

Moet & Chandon Champagne.
Having received the first shipment of Messrs. Moet & Chandon's VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL) VERZENARY and FLEUR DE SILLERY OF THE EXCELLENT VINTAGE OF 1865,
I beg to call the attention of the public to those Wines, especially to the
VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL)
which has been pronounced by connoisseurs to be superior to any other Champagne before imported into this country.
The above wines are now for sale at all first-class dealers in Wines in this city.
ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for Messrs. Moet & Chandon in the U. S.
New-York, Jan. 13, 1868.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Hull's Family Soap.
Unadulterated, absolutely pure. Full weight. Sold by all grocers. J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

Cold Feet Cured.—A new discovery; no doctors, no medicine, no insoles; 25 cents covers all expense. Remit this amount to Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of Medical Common Sense, No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

Successful, because of Superior Merit.—MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (new style) HAIR RESTORER or DRESSING, (in one bottle.) Every Druggist sells it. Price $1.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of Medical Common Sense, No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BEATTY—BULL.—At the Mercer-st. Church, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, by Rev. Dr. Booth, assisted by Rev. Dr. Prentiss, JOHN C. BEATTY to HETTY, only daughter of the late Wm. G. Bull, all of this City.

EGAN—GILBERT.—On Wednesday, Jan. 29, at Christ Church, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, Brevet Major JOHN EGAN, U. S. A., to DIANTHA, daughter of John S. Gilbert, of this City.

STEBBINS—VAN COTT.—Yesterday, at the house of the bride, by Rev. Thomas H. Burch, of Danbury, Conn., Rev. HENRY H. STEBBINS, of Riverdale, N. Y., to Miss CARA S. VAN COTT, daughter of Mr. J. M. Van Cott, of Brooklyn.

TEMPLETON—HUTCHINSON.—At No. 255 West 20th-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 29, by Rev. James Thompson, Mr. JAMES A. TEMPLETON to Miss LIZZIE HUTCHINSON, all of New-York City.

DIED.

ANGUS.—On Thursday, Jan. 30, MATILDA F. REMSEN, wife of Henry R. Angus, and daughter of the late Henry J. and Sarah Remsen, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BEACH.—On Tuesday, Jan. 28, WOOSTER BEACH, Sr., in the 71st year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., this (Friday) afternoon at 1 o'clock.

BEATTYS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 28, HEPSEBETH, wife of Thomas Beattys, aged 76 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the M. E. Church, Pine's Bridge, on Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

DAVIDSON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 29, GILBERT C. DAVIDSON, in the 50th year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of his brother, John McB. Davidson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 116 West 23d-st., this (Friday) afternoon at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

HALSEY.—At Roseville, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 29, ANNA M., infant daughter of A. O. and Maria L. Halsey.

☞ Providence, R. I., and Mobile, Ala., papers pleas ecopy.

HAYWARD.—On Monday, Jan. 27, of heart disease, THOMAS HAYWARD, Past Grand Master of Masons of Florida, aged 71 years.

Funeral on Friday, Jan. 31, at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 409 West 34th-st.

☞ The members of Sylvan Grove Lodge No. 275, F. & A. M., are hereby notified to attend a special communication of the Lodge, at their rooms, corner of Centre and Grand sts., on Friday, Jan. 31, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to M. W., THOS. HAYWARD, Past Grand Master of Florida. The members of the Grand Lodge and the fraternity are cordially invited to attend.

WESLEY B. CHURCH, Master.

KIRBY.—In Pawling, Dutchess County, on Sunday, Jan. 19, Mrs. REBECCA J. KIRBY, aged 58 years.

PEEKE.—On Thursday, Jan. 30, SCHUYLER COLFAX, son of Rev. Geo. H. and Maggie B. Peeke, aged 3 years and 3 months.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Feb. 1, at 11 o'clock A. M., from No. 125 Grand-st., Jersey City.

TRUESDELL.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 30, of scarlet fever, EDWARD A. TRUESDELL, aged 6 years, 4 months and 4 days, eldest son of Alonzo and Jennette Truesdell.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

THOMPSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, LOUISA, infant daughter of Henry and Louisa Thompson, aged 11 months.

WILTSE.—At Fishkill, on the Hudson, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, JAMES WILTSE, in the 89th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, Feb. 1, at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, without further invitation.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The officers and members of the Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., of the State of New-York, and of the Lodges in this jurisdiction, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of M. W., THOMAS HAYWARD, Past Grand Master of Masons in Florida, from his late residence, No. 409 West 34th-st., to-day, (Friday,) Jan. 31, at 11 o'clock A. M. By order.

JAMES M. AUSTIN, Grand Secretary.

ARCHITECT LODGE No. 519, F. & A. M.—Brothers: You are hereby summoned to attend a special communication of Architect Lodge No. 519, F. & A. M., to be held at the Lodge-rooms, 86th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Saturday, Feb. 1, at 12 o'clock M., for purpose of attending the funeral of Bro. STEPHEN HILLS. By order of

JOEL O. STEVENS, Master.

WILLIAM A. CONKLIN, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A STARTLING TRUTH!—THOUSANDS die annually from neglected coughs and colds, which soon ripen into consumption, or other equally fatal diseases of the lungs, when by the timely use of a single bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY their lives could have been preserved to a green old age.

ALL THE FAMILY SEWING.
BARTLETT'S reversible sewing-machines are the cheapest reliable machines, they are made for use hand or foot. The style sold at $25 will do all the family sewing. Examine the different styles at the Bartlett Machine and Needle Depot, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

COMMODORE C. VANDERBILT, PRESIDENT OF THE HUDSON RIVER, NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
THE FEBRUARY NUMBER OF
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
Contains a Portrait and Biographical Sketch of the Life of Commodore Vanderbilt, together with a Phrenological Delineation of Character, by Fowler & Wells.
Dealers and others supplied at publishers' prices, by the NEW-YORK NEWS COMPANY, No. 8 Spruce-st.

UNITED STATES BANKRUPT LAW.
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 110 Washington-st., Boston,
will publish on Feb. 1,
THE BANKRUPT ACT OF 1867.
Compared with the Act of 1841, the English Bankrupt Law, and the Insolvent Law of Massachusetts, with a Digest of Decisions of the Courts of the United States, the several States and of England, and with Forms of Proceedings. By EDWARD AVERY and GEORGE M. HOBBS; 8vo, law sheep, $5.
In pronouncing judgment upon the advanced sheets of this work, the *American Law Review* says: "As a manual we cordially recommend it to the profession, and do not hesitate to affirm that it is the best work on the Bankrupt Law of 1867 which has appeared."

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUFFERERS FROM INDIGESTION AND CONGESTIVE LUNGS.
READ THIS FROM A RETIRED GENTLEMAN, WELL KNOWN TO THE PRESS OF THIS CITY:

DR. SCHENCK—*Dear Sir:* I take great pleasure in sending you a certificate, in addition to many you have already received from suffering humanity. I can scarcely find language sufficiently strong to express my heartfelt gratification of the wonderful cures your Mandrake Pills and Seaweed Tonic have effected in the entire cure of one of the most stubborn cases of the affection of the liver. For three years I have suffered beyond description; all my friends, as well as myself, came to the conclusion that my time in this life was short.

Such was the terrible condition to which I was reduced, that life to me had become a burden, my whole system was in a state of inflammation; I could not eat, I could not sleep; my whole body was filled with pain; swelling would arise in my wrists and arms, rendering them totally useless. On several occasions I was attacked with rush of blood to the head, which would fell me to the ground, and I would be carried away for dead. I applied to several eminent physicians of our city, who administered all the medicines that they thought would reach the case, but of no avail.

One of them said he could do no more for me, and advised me, as the last resort, to drink cod-liver oil. Not relishing the horrid trash, I declined to take it. Accident put your advertisement in my hands. I called on you; you examined me and told me the nature of my disease; you then ordered me the Pills and Tonic, with an observance of diet, pledging your word that in one week I should find myself another man. I followed your advice, and, as you predicted, an astonishing cure was effected. I continued your Pills and Tonic for some time, and now—thank God for His goodness and your valuable medicine—I am once more restored to perfect health. I most earnestly recommend all those who are suffering from an affection of the liver to give your Pills and Tonic a fair trial, and a cure will be effected. I have sent many persons to you, and they have all been cured. Any information my fellow-citizens may require will be freely given by the subscriber, at his residence, No. 813 Federal-street, between Eighth-street and Passyunk-road, Philadelphia.

CHARLES JOHNSON, Sr.,
Formerly Printers' Ink Manufacturer.

Dr. J. H. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth-st., corner of Commerce-st., Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every Tuesday; and No. 35 Hanover-st., Boston, every Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists, dealers, and at his rooms. Dr. Schenck's Almanac for 1868 can be had gratis of all druggists.

TAFT & TYLER, IMPORTERS, NO. 54 Cedar-st., offer for sale, at lowest market rates, Essential Oils, Vanilla Beans, Bay Rum, French, German and English drugs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS!
TO BOOK AND PERIODICAL AGENTS!!
TO SHIPPERS, MERCHANTS, &c.!!!
THE FEBRUARY NUMBER OF
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
Will be ready this day at 10 A. M.
CONTENTS OF THE FEBRUARY NUMBER OF APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE:
I. PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF COMMODORE VANDERBILT, President of the Hudson River, New-York Central and New-York and Harlem Railways. With Phrenological Delineation of Character by S. R. WELLS, Editor of the *Phrenological Journal*.
II. ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS, representing The principal railways of the country. The principal routes of travel—West, South, North and East, with all their connections. To the traveler these maps are invaluable.
III. IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS, in reference to checking baggage, purchasing tickets, railway maps, time tables, &c. Those traveling West and South, or North, are referred to the Through Route Maps representing the different routes of travel.
IV. FIVE HUNDRED TIME TABLES giving the time of the departure and arrival of the various trains throughout the United States and the Canadas; every important line represented in the GUIDE by map.
V. INDEX TO NEARLY TEN THOUSAND STATIONS, Towns, Villages and Cities, situated upon the railways of the United States and the Canadas, and which will also be found upon the maps of the principal railways reported in the GUIDE.
VI. MONTHLY ACCOUNT OF RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS. Real estate in the West, Consolidated Railway Companies of New-Jersey, Railroading on the Pacific, Missouri; its rapid growth; the New American Route to Asia; Northern Pacific Railway, &c., &c., &c.
VII. ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL.—E Pluribus Unum—An American National Song; Dickey of Kingswood—The Double Robbery; The Trick of the Hat—Traveling on His Wits; A Strictly Business Transaction; Baron Trenck, The Prisoner of Magdeburg; They Sent Her His Ears; Conflict with a Rattlesnake; &c., &c.
☞ IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
Be particular and see that you get APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. It is the only railway Guide which represents all the principal routes of travel, together with their connecting lines by maps.
It can be found at all the principal bookstores, book, periodical and news agencies, and at nearly all of the principal hotels and railway ticket offices, and upon all of the principal railways throughout the United States and the Canadas.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers.
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The several Assembly District Associations are hereby directed to meet at their respective headquarters, between the hours of 7½ and 9 o'clock, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 31 inst., and elect three delegates and three alternate delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on Feb. 5, 1868.

The President of each District Association, or, in his absence, the proper officer, shall appoint three inspectors, who shall receive and count the ballots, and certify to the ticket, or persons elected. The President and Secretaries shall also sign the credentials.

Notice of the time and place of holding said elections shall be advertised in the TIMES and *Commercial Advertiser*.

The delegates elected under this call will meet corner of 23d-st. and Broadway on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1868, at 7½ P. M., for consultation.

THOMAS MURPHY, President.

A. J. PLUMB, MICHAEL HALLORAN, } Secretaries.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this Association will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING at No. 83 Warren-st., to elect delegates and alternate delegates to the Syracuse State Convention.

JAMES LEE, President.

THOMAS CUMMINGS, Secretary.

Polls open from 7½ o'clock to 9.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION Republican Association will meet at headquarters, No. 475 Pearl-st., on Friday evening, Jan. 31, 1868, to elect Delegates to the Syracuse Convention. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

M. FRIEDSAM, President.

GEO. GOODWIN, JOHN O'CONNOR, } Secretaries.

Jan. 30, 1868.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION will meet in pursuance to the call of the Union Republican General Committee on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1868, at No. 397 Hudson-st., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention. By orders.

JOHN RYAN, President.

E. HALLOCK, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A primary election will be held at Headquarters Seventh Assembly District, No. 636 Broadway, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Syracuse Convention. Poll open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M.

EDWARD L. ELLSWORTH, President.

JOSEPH H. HANSON, Secretary.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of a call of the General Committee, a primary election will be held at Nos. 14 and 16 Eldridge-st., on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 31, to elect Delegates and Alternates to the Syracuse Convention. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

GEO. DONALDSON, President.

WM. W. TINKLER, Secretary.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The members are requested to meet at Headquarters on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, and elect delegates to the Republican State Convention.

JOHN LALOR, President.

JOHN GERMAN, G. F. STULZMAN, } Secretaries.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to call of the Union General Committee, a primary election for Delegates to the Syracuse Convention will be held at headquarters, cor. Broadway and 23d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1868. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M.

JAMES MCAFEE, President.

CHAS. H. BROWN, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The members are requested to meet at No. 126 1st-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, between the hours of 7½ and 9 o'clock, and elect, by ballot, delegates to the Syracuse Convention.

ROBERT B. BOYD, President.

C. ZIEGLER, H. G. CARTER, } Secretaries.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—Pursuant to a call of the Union Republican General Committee, an election for Delegates to the State Convention at Syracuse, Feb. 5, will be held at No. 401 West 23d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, at 7½ o'clock. Polls open till 9 o'clock.

CHAS. J. FARLEY, President.

S. S. DAY, Jr., Secretary.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The members are requested to meet at headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on FRIDAY, Jan. 31, inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M.

WM. ATKINSON, President.

EDWARD DUBOIS, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The members are requested to meet at Washington Hall, 8th-av., between 47th and 48th sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, between the hours of 7½ and 9 o'clock, to elect delegates to the Syracuse Convention.

JOHN MARTIN, President.

HENRY B. SMITH, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—This Association will hold an election at headquarters, No. 286 4th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1868, to elect delegates and alternates to the Union State Convention. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.

J. W. THOMPSON, President.

DENNIS WOODS, Secretary.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this Association will be held at headquarters, No. 809 3d-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, pursuant to the call of the General Committee, for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the Republican State Convention. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

JAMES R. DAVIES, President.

J. C. L. HAMILTON, M. L. RANNEY, } Secretaries.

The Sinking of the Steamer Emerald in the Mississippi River—Loss of Life and Great Destruction of Property.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Jan. 28.

The Cincinnati and New-Orleans Express Line side-wheel-steamer *Emerald*, Capt. JOHN N. SHUNK, bound from New-Orleans to Cincinnati, with 700 tons, principally sugar and molasses, sunk on Saturday last, at 4 P. M., in Tunica Bend, Mississippi River, fifteen miles below the mouth of Red River, and 180 miles above New-Orleans. While rounding out from Tunica Bend the boat suddenly careened, causing the cabins to fall or slide overboard. The hull righted immediately, but struck a log, opening the seams, when she sunk in a few minutes. Mrs. Dr. RICHARDSON and daughter, the second chambermaid, and a lady unknown, were swept overboard. The Captain and the crew were saved, but the boat, cargo, and books were lost. There were, doubtless, other passengers lost, but our special telegrams give no further particulars. A circus reported lost is, doubtless, the side-show belonging to JOHN LEWIS, of Cincinnati, consisting of one or two cages of animals, a learned hog, and a glass-blowing exhibition, which has been exhibiting recently in New-Orleans. Among the passengers were two sisters of Capt. BEN. F. DAVIDSON, the daughter of Capt. SHUNK, and Mrs. FRANKLIN SKINNER, of Cincinnati. The *Emerald* had capacity for nine hundred tuns, and was built here in November, 1859, cost $36,000, and was owned by Capt. J. G. ISHAM, JAMES, JOHN and A. H. BUGHER, and Capt. JOHN SHUNK. She is insured in Cincinnati offices for $20,000. Her freight list is not insured. She had about six hundred hogsheads of sugar and twelve hundred barrels of molasses, received at thirty cents per hundred pounds and $1 50 per barrel. The loss on sugar and molasses alone is $186,000, nearly all of which is insured in Cincinnati. The loss on the boat and cargo will amount to $235,000, the heaviest loss ever experienced by Cincinnati underwriters on one cargo. There is an insurance of over $40,000 on her cargo in New Orleans offices. The *Emerald* had just been thoroughly repaired, and was on her first trip this season.

Return of an Emigrant from Liberia.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News, Jan. 27.

WILLIAM ROSE, the body servant of Gen. MAXCY GREGG, who went to Liberia on the *Golconda* with Miss GREGG, has lately returned to his native State. Miss GREGG is teaching the natives of Monrovia, where there is a large mission station. ROSE states that the great drawback to immigration is the African fever, which invariably attacks all strangers, and few recover unless the greatest care is taken. Once acclimated the climate has no terrors to the colonist, and if he uses only a moderate degree of energy he can secure a comfortable support. Many of the older colonists have acquired considerable wealth by trading with the natives and the vessels that visit the different ports. Most of those who went from South Carolina are doing well, though they generally yield to the influence of the hot climate and become as lazy as the natives.

WM. ROSE was the body servant of Gen. GREGG, and was with him when killed at the battle of Fredericksburg. He wears the General's gold watch, which was presented to him as a testimonial of esteem by Miss GREGG. The inner case of the watch bears an inscription stating this fact. ROSE went to Liberia with Miss GREGG, but was taken with the African fever, and determined to come back to South Carolina, where he expects to remain. While he does not discourage emigration, he feels confident that only those possessing strong constitutions and temperate habits can succeed.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1868.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take action in the matter of leasing and purchasing by this Company the road of the Bellefontaine Railway Company; and also in the matter of leasing to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company the right to run its trains over the road of this Company between Cleveland and Berea, and certain other privileges upon the depot grounds of this Company. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 7 until Feb. 20.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 7 until Feb. 20.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., NO. 57 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1868.

COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1868, FROM THE following named Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office, viz.:
FIRST PREFERRED SINKING FUND.
CONSOLIDATED SINKING FUND.
GENERAL FIRST MORTGAGE.
APPLETON EXTENSION.
GREEN BAY EXTENSION.
GALENA AND CHICAGO FIRST MORTGAGE.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE Railroad Company's Ten Per Cent. Second Mortgage Bonds will receive par and accrued interest thereon, by presenting the same to A. L. Pritchard, Treasurer Chicago and North Western Railway Company, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, on or before Feb. 1, 1868. Interest will cease on this issue of Bonds from and after Feb. 1, 1868.

H. W. BLODGETT,
President C. and M. R. Co.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE MILwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company will be closed on the 2d inst., (preparatory to a dividend on the First and Second Preferred Shares, and an exchange of bonds by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for said shares, under the arrangement for sale of the former to the latter Company.) The bonds will be ready for exchange at time of payment of dividend on the 1st of February next. The books will be reopened Feb. 3.

CHAS. P. GILPIN, Acting Secretary.

BLIVEN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 245 Pearl-st., New-York, on FRIDAY, Feb. 14, next. Polls open at 3 and close at 4 o'clock P. M.

F. J. DOMINICK, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. CO.,
Jan. 27, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will close on Wednesday, January 29, at 2 P. M., at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., and reopen on Saturday, Feb. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., No. 26 Exchange-place.

GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1868.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Susquehanna and Wyoming Valley Railroad and Coal Company, for the election of Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 40 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, March 10, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M.

ELLIS POTTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, due Feb. 1, 1868, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the banking-house of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after that date.

WM. J. PALMER, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS DUE ON THE 1ST proximo on Bonds of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, will be paid at their office, corner of 61st-st. and 10th-av.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (CUBA LINE) Telegraph Preferred Stock wanted by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

THE

National Trust Co.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST

ON DAILY BALANCES,

SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81...	111⅝	111⅞	10-40 Coupon....	104⅝	104⅞
Coupon, 1881..	111⅝	111⅞	Gold	140⅝	140⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62.	108	108¾	June, 7.30	107⅜	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62.	111	111¼	July, 7.30	107⅜	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64.	109	109¼	May, comp'ds. '65	117⅜	117⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65.	109⅜	109⅝	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116⅜	116⅝
5-20 C. '65 Jan & Jly	107½	107¾	Sept., comp'ds. '65	116	116¼
5-20 Coupon, '67..	107⅝	107¾	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115¾	116
10-40 Reg.	104½	104¾	U. S. 3 ₽ c. Cer.	100	100¼

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &C.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Jan. 30, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $6 70 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay 50 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

HOMEOPATHIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD GUARANTEED. THE BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS COMPANY ARE OPEN AT THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK, CORNER BROAD-ST. AND EXCHANGE-PLACE.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
PARIS.
For letters of credit apply to
Messrs. HOWES & MACY,
No. 30 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN PURSUANT to charter, that the eighth installment of Fifteen Dollars on each share of stock in the National Trust Company of the City of New-York, is due on the 10th day of February next.

Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this installment may be receipted thereon.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF the affairs of this Company, on the 31st day of December, 1867, is published in conformity with the provisions of its charter:

Premiums unearned 31st December, 1866.... $187,766 43
Premiums received during the year ending 31st December, 1867.... 1,105,845 13
Total premiums.... $1,293,611 56

Earned premiums of the year.... $980,551 63
Losses and expenses.... 438,374 50
Re-insurance and return premiums.... 240,069 78

ASSETS,
31st December, 1867.

Cash in banks.... $147,679 56
United States stock.... 314,400 00
Stocks of States and corporations, and loans on demand.... 194,444 13—$656,523 69
Subscription notes (of which $169,3.7 19 are not yet used.).... $418,782 58
Bills receivable, uncollected premiums and accrued interest.... 365,766 55
Salvages and unsettled accounts.... 21,698 14—$806,247 27
Total amount of assets.... $1,462,770 96

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding scrip certificates, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on or after the 1st March next.

After allowing for probable losses in the case of vessels out of time, and unsettled claims, they have also declared a dividend, free from Government tax, of fifteen per cent. on the net amount of Earned Premiums of the year, ending 31st December, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on or after the 1st March next to dealers entitled to the same.

By order of the Board,
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR., LEOPOLD BIERWIRTH,
GEORGE MOSLE, SIMON DE VISSER,
EDWARD F. DAVISON, JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
A. LEMOYNE, JR., ALEX. M. LAWRENCE,
E. H. R. LYMAN, FRED'K G. FOSTER,
HENRY R. KUNHARDT, GEORGE CHRIST,
JOHN AUCHINCLOSS, RICHARD P. RUNDLE,
LAWRENCE WELLS, JOHN A. RALLI,
FRANCIS COTTENET, JAMES BROWN,
CHARLES LULING, N. D. CARLILE,
ALEX'R HAMILTON, JR., WILLIAM SCHALL,
GEORGE F. THOMAE, LEOPOLD HUFFER,
CARL L. RECKNAGEL, WM. S. WILSON,
W. F. CARY, JR., F. COUSINERY,
CORNELIUS K. SUTTON, GUSTAV SCHWAB,
EDWARD HAIGHT, JOHN F. SCHEPELER.
EUGENE DUTILH, President.
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice-President.
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

NOTICE.

This Company have made arrangements to issue, when desired, Policies and Certificates payable in London and Liverpool, at the counting rooms of Messrs. DRAKE, KLEINWORT & COHEN.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, SATURDAY, Feb. 1, 1868, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on MONDAY, Feb. 3, and the accepted bids will then be declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1868.

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.

NO. 167 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1868.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held Jan. 9, 1868, HENRY BEECKMAN, Esq., was elected President and E. ALLIGER was appointed Secretary pro tem. At a subsequent meeting held Jan. 18, Mr. WILLIAM B. HOGDSDON was appointed Secretary to take effect Feb. 1, 1868. E. ALLIGER, Secretary, pro tem.

RACINE,
KENOSHA,
MILWAUKIE AND WATERTOWN BONDS
Bought by GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.
Western Securities of all varieties bought and sold.

FINANCIAL.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILWAY CO.'S
FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT BONDS
FOR SALE.

TOTAL ISSUE.... $2,310,000.

These Bonds are the first and only Mortgage on a completed railroad, 162 miles in length, running from Keokuk to Des Moines, the capital of Iowa. The balance of the entire issue, 268 Bonds of $1,000 each, are now offered on favorable terms.

The subscribers have sold over a million dollars of these Bonds at par to parties investing for estates and to capitalists. The principal of these Bonds can be registered payable to the holder.

GILMAN, SON & CO.,
No. 47 Exchange-place, New York.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST., New-York.

METROPOLITAN GAS.
CITIZENS' GAS.
NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TEL. STOCK WANTED.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after the 1st February next, at the office of Robert Garrett & Sons, Baltimore, and hereafter the interest on both the First and Second Mortgage Bonds will be paid at the office of Robert Garrett & Sons.

(Signed,) SAMUEL B. KEYS, Financial Agent.

OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO.,
HOBOKEN, N. J., Jan. 22, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTgage bonds of this Company, due Feb. 1, 1868, will be paid on and after that date, at the Fourth National Bank in New-York.

WM. H. CONNETT, Treasurer.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York. These bonds under guarantees and a three-fold security, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment. $40,000 to $50,000 for sale. Apply to WM. H. SANFORD, Cashier Central National Bank, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OFFICE, No. 156 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital....	$250,000 00
Surplus Jan. 1, 1868....	84,462 39
Losses unpaid....	none.
Assets....	$334,462 39

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

☞ A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on and after the 6th instant.

JAMES B. AMES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.

THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 141 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL....	$200,000 00
SURPLUS....	57,023 46
	$257,023 46
LOSSES UNPAID....	2,250 00
ASSETS....	$254,773 46

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868, free of Government tax.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL AND THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

On the 3d day of February, 1868, a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on full stock, and in proportion on part-paid stock, clear of tax, will be payable at their offices, in New-York and Philadelphia, to the stockholders of the above joint Companies on the books Jan. 15, 1868.

RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books are now closed and will remain closed until the 1st day of February next.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, No. 111 Liberty-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the full stock, and THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the scrip stock (free of Government tax), payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Feb. 3, next. The transfer books will remain closed until the 4th day of February next.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK,
No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th February next. The transfer book will be closed from the 31st inst. to 10th proximo inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 20, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders free from Government tax, at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on the 5th proximo. The transfer books will close on the 25th inst. and reopen on the 5th proximo.

H. L. LANSING, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, to be paid on the first day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered upon the books of the Company on the 18th day of January next. The transfer-books to be closed from the 18th day of January until the 5th day of February next.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND BANK,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 29, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of February next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

(Signed) A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of February next. Transfer book will be closed from 25th instant to 1st proximo.

W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has this day been declared, free from Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will remain closed until that day.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway—entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. over $1,000 (free from Government tax), shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Acc't. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Feb. 1.

R. H. MACLAY, Prest. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Prest.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGH-BELLS, &c. cheap, cheap, cheap, cheap, cheap; $1, $2, $3, $5, $8, $10, $20, $40, $80, $100; carriages, all styles; several second-hand carriages cheap. CALVIN WITTY'S carriage depot, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUBBER HOUSES!

The Telescopic Cup Company are now prepared to execute orders for the celebrated "NILES' PATENT HARD RUBBER TUMBLERS." Orders should be addressed to

JOHN B. BABCOCK, Treasurer, Boston.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

GENUINE BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES and eye-glasses at the Optical Institute No. 1,132 Broadway. H. W. HUNTER.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES H. JONES, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MARCUS G. HEILNER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN SPARKS, of the Township of Union, in the County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 194 Broad-st., in the City of Newark, New-Jersey, before Mr. Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 29th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BENAJAH DEACON, U. S. Marshal,
DATED, Jan. 28, 1868. as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 20th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of YOUNG B. CHOLES, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 31, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PETER ZEGLIO, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Peter Zeglio, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of February, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated at New-York, on the 16th day of January, 1868.
ja17-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN ROIG, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been duly filed in said Court by John Roig, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of February, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, where and when all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, on the 15th day of January, 1868.
ja17-law3wF* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM S. CHAMBERLIN, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William S. Chamberlin, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated at New-York on the 23d day of January, 1868.
ja24-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM COGAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William Cogan, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated at New-York, on the 29th day of January, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja31-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAM R. WELCH, Jr., Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Abram R. Welch, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 27th day of January, 1868.
ja31-law3wFr* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of MORRIS JACOBS, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Morris Jacobs in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge, and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, on the — day of January, 1868.
GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja31-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NICHOLAS F. BUTENSCHON, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts:—By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

Dated New-York, Jan. 29, 1868.
ja31-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWIN O. GOODWIN, Bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having filed in Court a petition for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867:—By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all the creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 7th day of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at chambers of said District Court, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of said creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the above-mentioned time and place before the said Register.

Dated New-York, Jan. 14, 1868.
ja17-law3wFr* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DARIUS TALLMAN, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

Dated New-York, Jan. 30, 1868.
ja31-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANTONIO GONZALEZ, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Antonio Gonzalez, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York the 28th day of December, A. D. 1867. HENRY J. CULLEN, Jr., Assignee.
ja17-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. LELAND, a bankrupt. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William W. Leland, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York in said district, and who was on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1867, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at the City of New-York the 6th day of January, 1868. WILLIAM H. TAGGARD,
No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York, Assignee.
ja17-1w3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN F. WALTER, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John F. Walter, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1867, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at the City of New-York, the 23d day of January, A. D. 1868.

JOHN TODD, Assignee,
ja24-law3wF* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LOUIS GLASER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketcum, Register, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 31, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN C. RAHMING, Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John C. Rahming, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of January, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja24-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

REAL ESTATE—PARTNER WANTED. THE ADVERTISER, A RETIRED MERCHANT, desiring to return to active business, would like to form a connection with a young man of character and capacity, as partner or assistant, to engage in the business of buying and selling Real Estate, and its branches. References of the first class given and required. Address, with real name and references, F. T., Box 571 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A LEASE OF A MANUFACTURing silverware establishment, consisting of a front house and two-story workshop in the rear on the lot, together with engine and boiler, shafting and belting, pulleys, &c., with all the stamps suitable for making spoons, forks and silverware of the most approved style; all in complete running order; worth $20,000; will be sold at a great sacrifice if applied for immediately. Apply to AARON HARDMAN, Real Estate office, No. 135 Grand-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

$30,000.—A PARTNER WANTED for one-half interest in an established lumber business in this City of first-rate standing, to take the place of a retiring partner; references exchanged; real estate, if desired, will be taken in partial payment. Address LUMBER, Box No. 1,937 Post-office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, A LARGE interest in a mechanical stock company, working under a patent, with large dividends secured, and has flattering prospects. To a cash purchaser, great inducements will be offered. Address, with real name, INVENTOR, Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

$3,000.—ANY PARTY HAVING THIS amount and desirous of investing in a safe and profitable business, should address, for interview, Box No. 5,374 Post-office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the firm name of WHITTEMORE & MOTT, for the purchase and sale, on commission, of stocks, bonds, government securities and gold.

Office (until May 1) at No. 13 Broad-st.

E. P. WHITTEMORE,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.
WM. F. MOTT, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1868.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of SMITH & MYERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. RAWDON MYRES retiring. GAMALIEL G. SMITH alone will sign in liquidation.

GAMALIEL G. SMITH,
F. RAWDON MYERS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1868.

GAMALIEL G. SMITH will continue the iron business at the same place, Nos. 342, 344 and 346 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of H. V. BUTLER & SON, for the purpose of transacting a paper commission business, and are at present located at No. 61 Chambers-st., New-York.

H. V. BUTLER,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1868. H. V. BUTLER, Jr.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD-TABLE BEDS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and Shelving of all kinds.
Marbleized Slabs,
For Piers, Tables, Bureaus, What-Nots, &c.
WAINSCOTING FOR ROOMS AND HALLS,
Roofing Slate—Purple, Green and Variegated.
The Trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y.,
or No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTLES—350 MANTLES ON hand, of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next sixty days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantle Warerooms, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.

All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the following notes and draft, stolen from the subscriber on Tuesday evening last, in a 34th-st. car, at Broadway and 26th-st.:

Note of Thomas McLean & Co., at 40 days, indorsed by J. S. Dale, Jan. 3, 1868, for $1,000.

Note of F. S. Hickok, indorsed by A. McOwen, dated Jan. 9, at 60 days, $110.

Note of Jeremiah Pangburn and E. K. Adams, indorsed by Wm. Crawford, dated Jan. 17, 1868, payable in three months, $1,249 34.

Note of Howard J. Montgomery, to order of W. H. Colwell & Co., dated Jan. 14, at one month, $128 53.

Note of J. Weidenfeld, dated Jan. 14, 1868, at two months, to the order of Wm. H. Colwell & Co., $952 75.

Acceptance of A. Oliver, $400.

Fifty dollars reward will be paid for a return of these papers.

W. H. COLWELL,
3d-av., corner of 128th-st., Harlem.

DRY GOODS

COVERING FOR THE FEET.

LADIES' WINTER BOOTS,
$3, $3 50 and $4.
CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

MISSES' KID GLOVES.

All colors and sizes, now opening. Ladies' opera kids from $1; the best $1 25 kids in the City; Jouvin's best, and the seamless kid; also mitts, gaiters, hoods and scarfs, cloth gloves, merino underwear, &c., &c., at reduced prices. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, east side.

LADIES' BONNETS AND FURS HALF price this day, L. BINNS, 577 Broadway. Children's Bonnets and Furs, Satins cut bias, Velvets, Ribbons and Flowers, Theatre Bonnets and Matinee Hats.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL

IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
NOS. 260 AND 262 GREENWICH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

Has reduced the prices of teas, coffees, sugars, flour and all kinds of groceries and provisions from 10 to 25 per cent.; he asks no profit from the poor during the hard times. Everybody should call and compare the prices before buying elsewhere, and save 25 to 50 per cent.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A FAMILY OF THREE children, two of six years and one of eleven, with father and mother, in a respectable location, in City or Brooklyn; terms must be moderate; state location, conveniences, &c., &c.; per month from date to date, payable semi-monthly. Address G. B. X., Box No. 1,444 Post-office.

WANTED—BOARD, BY A FAMILY OF THREE; two or three communicating rooms, with board, in a private family in first-class neighborhood, between 14th and 30th sts.; unexceptionable reference required and given. Address S. H. S., Box No. 950 Post-office, New-York.

ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING A NICELY-furnished room in a private family, without boarders or lodgers, one block from Broadway, between Union and Madison squares, may address W. M., Box No. 2,875.

NO. 19 ST. MARK'S-PLACE—TO LET—A neatly-furnished large front room and hall bedroom, together or separate, on second floor; also, a large front room on third floor, to gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives, with board. Terms moderate.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON 5th and Madison-av., with board.—Parties desiring board or boarders in first-class locations, apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY ARE desirous of letting a handsomely furnished front room, with bath attached; first-class in every particular. No. 112 East 17th-st.

TWO MEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board and nicely-furnished room at No. 140 Warren-st., Jersey City, only five minutes' walk from the ferry. Terms reasonable.

A SMALL EXTENSION ROOM ON SECOND floor, with fire, to let, with board, to one or two gentlemen; also two large rooms on first and third floors. No. 52 West 15th-st.

TO LET—TWO NICE FURNISHED ROOMS, ON second floor, at $12 per week, very cheap, at No. 107 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., opposite hotel. Inquire for a few days.

BOARDING—NEAR THE COOPER INSTITUTE—Fine large rooms, connecting or separate, with good board; terms moderate. No. 73 7th-st.

TO LET—A PLEASANT FRONT ATTIC ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, for a gentleman. Inquire at No. 20 Downing-st.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR WELL furnished to let to gentlemen without board, at No. 13 East 16th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND BEDROOMS to let, to gentlemen, in a German family, $6 a week, gas included. Inquire at 87 8th-st.—(St. Mark's-place.)

NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-SQUARE. Desirable suits of furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house.

TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS with board, may be had at reasonable rates at No. 143 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET with board at Lafayette. Address S. S., Box No. 89, Bergen Post-office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, SMALL ROOM; BATH gas, and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen only. Apply at No. 111 East 12th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE—BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

W. 51st-st., 4-story h. s. b. s., bet. 5th and 6th-avs.	$20,000
W. 47th-st., 3-story h. s. b. s., bet. 5th and 6th-avs.	26,000
W. 46th-st., 4-story h. s. b. s., bet. 5th and 6th-avs.	35,000
E. 62d-st., 3-story h. s. b. s.	11,000
E. 78th-st., 3-story h. s. bk.	7,500

And a large number of other houses variously located.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 680 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

5TH-AVENUE—FOR SALE, THE FINE LARGE house, No. 233 5th-av., with stable and lot on 27th-st., contingent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

GREENWICH-ST. PROPERTY, NEAR the new Hudson River Railroad Depot, at a bargain; brick building and lot 25x100. W. H. COWL, No. 41 Pine-st.

A FINE STORE IN WATER-ST., BEtween Coenties and Old slips, for sale; 23.6x63.9, four stories, good cellar. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN—THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house, Cheever-place.... $9,000
Three-story high-stoop brown-stone, Henry-st.... 18,000
Three-story high-stoop bk., first-class, Carroll-st.... 25,000
Permits of J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A FIRST-CLASS house and furniture in Pierrepont-st. for sale at $30,000. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN HOMES—THIRTY MINUTES from Fulton Ferry, at $2,400; also, some near Prospect Park, with water and gas, at $3,700; on easy terms. W. H. COWL, No. 41 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN—$1,500 cash and $1,500 mortgage, for two-story frame brick basement house, 24x40x100, in 2d-st., Brooklyn. Apply to J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscribers will sell the farm lately occupied by Chauncey Delavan, deceased, situated in the town of East Fishkill, 4 miles from Fishkill Village, near the line of the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad. Said farm contains 145 acres in a fine state of cultivation, on which is a large two-story double house and fine outbuildings. The house is about 40 rods from the main road, with a lawn in front of 5 acres, with two reliable streams of water running through it. There are two good orchards on the premises. The place is a desirable one for a gentleman's residence, or for a practical farmer.

If not sold previous to Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1868, it will be sold at auction on that day at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises.

For further particulars apply to
SAM'L A. HAYT,
LEWIS H. WHITE, Executors.
FISHKILL VILLAGE, Dec. 26, 1867.

$3,000,000 REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN NEW JERSEY.—Col. J. A. MARTIN, General Real Estate, Life, Fire and Accident Insurance Agency, head office Rahway, N. J., offers for sale the above amount of real estate, containing every variety and condition of farms, from $1,000 to $50,000 per farm; all within from one to two hours of New-York City. Also, houses and lots in all the principal cities and towns in the State. Fifty houses for sale in Rahway, N. J., with twenty-one trains per day by New-Jersey Railroad; fifty to sixty minutes from New-York. J. A. MARTIN.

AN ELEGANT (FURNISHED) COUNTRY residence to be rented for one or two years, with 50 acres of very valuable land. The house is a three-story brick one, with all the modern improvements complete, and situated half a mile south of Geneva, N. Y., immediately on the shore of Seneca Lake. The grounds about the house are laid out and filled with shrubbery and flowers. There is a deer-park, spacious stables, boat-house, a bath-house, and an ice-house filled. A tenant-house, barn, &c., on the place. It was formerly the residence of Geo. E. Stone, banker, No. 50 Wall-st. Possession given April 1—or before if necessary. For particulars address GREENE SMITH, Geneva, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, ABOUT ONE hour from New-York, a most elegant country seat, situated on high ground, commanding one of the finest views of the Hudson; comprises about 50 acres; mansion very costly and elegant, about 50 feet square; outbuildings complete and commodious; price, with 50 acres, $140,000, with 25 acres $100,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FROM ABOUT MAY 1, A THREE-story brick house in thorough order and well furnished, for six or twelve months, situated in Lafayette-av., near Clinton-av., Brooklyn; rent to an unexceptionable party, $2,000 per annum. Address Box No. 4,218 N. Y. Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT WESTCHESTER, NEAR MORrisania, on the water, a farm of about 65 or 70 acres only, 10 miles from Madison-square and 3½ or 4 miles from Harlem Bridge and near the contemplated Boulevard; $65,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE—A very desirable modern-built house and two acres of land, in a fine location, about 10 minutes' walk from the station. Apply to R. E. BABB, No. 108 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Single or together—Nine villa lots of two acres each, one hour on New-Jersey or Morris Road; five minutes walk from depot, at $350 per acre.
MYERS & TUCKER, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., HOUSE AND stable with one acre of land; house has furnace, gas, hot and cold baths; is within five minutes' walk of the depot. Address S., Box No. 2,485 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st. preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

DWELLING-HOUSE—WANTED IN NEW-York and Brooklyn.—Special attention given to the sale, exchange and renting of desirable properties in these cities. A few country residences are required to supply my customers. Descriptions solicited by J. WARREN BROWN, Agent, No. 161 Broadway, Room No. 3.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR RENT, AT ENglewood, N. J., or its vicinity, a cottage, with grounds. Address, with particulars, MAX HARMCKELL, No. 282 Pearl-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO LET.—A PLAINLY FURNISHED HOUSE on Rye Neck, three-quarters of a mile from Mamaroneck Depot. Beautiful location, high ground, view of Sound, plenty shade and fruit trees, new stable and carriage-house, fine garden and lawn; possession 1st of April. Inquire of Mr. BROWN, No. 27 3d-av. Also, a three-story high stoop house in this City from May 1.

TO LET—NO. 666 LEXINGTON-AV., A BEAUtiful new four-story brown-stone house, between 56th and 57th sts., having all the modern improvements, and in complete order; can be seen at any time without permits. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—IN NEW HOUSES ON 47TH-ST., NEAR 3d-av., floors of four and six rooms; Croton, gas, stationary wash-tubs, &c.; rent, $21 to $30. Also floors of four rooms on 3d-av., near 116th-st.; rent, $15. Apply to LOPER & DAVIS, 36th-st., corner 1st-av.

SUPERIOR FARMS FOR SALE ON THE line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; some as low as $75 per acre. We only offer property that we have thoroughly examined. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

GREAT JONES-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To rent, a large and finely furnished house; boarders allowed; also, fine brown-stone house, 46th-st., near 5th-av., $3,000; on 38th-st., furnished, $5,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BROADWAY LOT TO LEASE—EAST side, between Canal and Howard sts., adjoining the Jay property; to be sold Feb. 4. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS STORES NOS. 363, 365 and 367 Greenwich-st., desirably located for the grocery and provision business, or for storage; possession given at once. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY FIRST-CLASS stores, Nos. 91 and 93 Pine-st., near Front, 22x70 each, with cellar. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—HOUSES AND LOTS, country seats and farms for sale by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER, SPLENDID light rooms. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES FOR 1868, FROM THE FRENCH EXPOSITION. AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN IN THE UNITED STATES. FIFTY DOLLARS' WORTH OF VALENTINES WILL BE SENT FOR TWENTY DOLLARS. ON RECEIPT OF THE ABOVE SUM, THE FOLLOWING RICH ASSORTMENT OF VALENTINES WILL BE FORWARDED. THIS IS THE GREATEST CHANCE EVER OFFERED TO THE TRADE, BOTH IN PRICE AND QUALITY. ORDER EARLY.

		Retail.	
24	COMIC VALENTINES, AST.,	3c. each	$0 72
24	SENTIMENTAL " "	3c.	0 72
24	EMBOSSED " "	6c.	1 44
24	" COLORED " "	12c.	2 88
24	" GILT " "	25c.	6 00
12	LACE " "	37c.	4 44
12	" " "	50c.	6 00
8	" " "	75c.	6 00
6	" BOXES "	$1 00	6 00
3	" " "	1 50	4 50
3	" " "	2 00	6 00
1	" very fine do.	3 00	3 00
24	EMBOSSED ENVELOPES,	3c.	0 72
12	" "	5c.	0 60
12	" "	6c.	0 72
12	" VALENTINE CARDS,	5c.	0 60
12	" GILT "	10c.	1 20
			$50 04

T. W. STRONG,
VALENTINE DEALER,
Now at No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. MATHEW'S CHURCH, HARVARD HALL, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.—Services looking to the establishment of a Free Church in the upper part of the City, will commence on SUNDAY next. Morning prayer at 9¾. Litany and Communion, with sermon, at 10½. Evening prayer and sermon at 7½. Rev. S. REED, Rev. J. R. DAVENPORT, Associate Clergy.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as regular waitress; understands her business thoroughly; will be highly recommended by her present employer in this City. Call for two days at No. 389 6th-av., in the confectionery, corner of 24th-st. No objection to the country.

WANTED—MORE WORK BY THE DAY BY A very competent seamstress for plain sewing; understands shirt-making; is very neat and quick with her needle; will be recommended by a lady by whom she is employed. Call at No. 111 East 29th-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR WAITRESS WITH excellent City reference a situation in a genteel private family or boarding-house to take charge of the silver and dining-room, &c.; or as thorough chambermaid and to do fine washing; wages $10. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, steady Scotch Protestant woman, as invalid nurse; is well experienced in sickness; can read and write; will make herself generally useful; has good references; no objections to the country; would travel if required. Can be seen until engaged at No. 107 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman; can take the entire care of an infant from its birth, and is most valuable to take charge of the nursery or an invalid lady; is a good sewer; superior City reference. Apply at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY AN English Protestant woman, thoroughly experienced in the care and management of an infant or young children; competent to take the entire charge of a nursery; can give the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 642 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman lately landed, as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 118 East 8th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, first floor, for two days; kind to children.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK WITH excellent City reference a situation in the City or country; makes all kinds of pastry, soups and jellies; French and American cooking; does the coarse washing. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A cook, washer and ironer, a situation; would take the place of chambermaid and waitress, or for general housework. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking, English, French and German; is a good baker; would prefer to live in a German family. Can be seen at No. 119 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED COOK, WASHER and ironer, a situation; would take the place of chambermaid and fine washer, or as laundress; understands French fluting, &c. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as first class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 48 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th-aves.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation to do general housework in a private family, or would do up-stairs work; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 68 Broome-st., corner of Cannon.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good references. Call for two days at No. 130 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A CANADIAN YOUNG GIRL, a situation as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; perfectly understands her business; has good City reference. Apply at No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, LATELY landed, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 40 West 15th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable female as cook; willing to assist at washing; good City references. Call or address at No. 48 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to do general housework; is a good cook; City references given. Call at No. 349 East 17th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family as waitress; has the best City reference from her last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 148 East 46th-st.; ring fourth floor bell.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 296 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor, in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as child's nurse and plain sewer; City reference. Address E. E., No. 116 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, CIVIL girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, in the City or country. Call or address COOK, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable married woman as wet nurse. Apply at No. 336 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid or to take care of children. Call at No. 462 28th-st., corner of 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PHOTOgrapher, a situation as operator, or to take charge of a gallery; has had large experience, and understands the business perfectly; can give the best of references as to capability, &c.; would prefer a position in this City. Address for a few days C. H. H., care of Anderson Brothers, Passaic, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class man, who is a good and careful driver, and good groom, and has the best of City references from his last employer. Address, for two days, C. H., Box No. 202 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a young man of experience; City or country; the highest reference will be given. Call on H. MULLIGAN, for two days, at No. 132 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener, in greenhouse, hot and cold vineries, &c.; unexceptionable recommendations. Address G. R., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a respectable single man; has the best of City reference. Address P. R., Mrs. Cowen's, No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and can come well recommended. Address P. S., Box No. 191 *Times* office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man; understands gardening in all its branches. Address GARDENER, No. 448 Cherry-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY ARrived from London, to obtain a situation in any respectable business; is able and willing to make himself useful for a moderate compensation. Address S. G. DEWING, No. 314 West 28th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, 18 TO 20 YEARS of age, as waiter and house servant, in the country, a short distance from New-York; one who is steady and attentive and can produce good recommendations, may find a permanent place by addressing D., Box No. 3,579 New-York Post-office, with real name and reference.

SALESMAN.—WANTED IN A YANKEE NOtion, hosiery, &c., jobbing house on Broadway, two or three first-class men as salesmen who can influence a good reliable trade; no application noticed unless full particulars are given. Address JOHNSON, Box No. 168 *Times* Office, New-York.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT, WITHOUT having to invest capital, can be secured by men of good address, by acting as traveling State and local Agents for a first-class Life Insurance Company. Address INSURANCE, Box No. 5,428, Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A COMMISSION house, a young and active man of good address, acquainted with buyers of iron and heavy hardware. Address, with name, references and salary required, Box No. 184 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN IN A silk goods house: a young and active man of good address and acquainted with buyers of silk and fancy goods in New-York State. Address B. B., Box No. 1,986 Post-office.

GARDNER WANTED.—A MAN WHO UNderstands his business to take charge of about three acres in garden vegetables, lawn, &c. Apply by note, stating wages, reference, &c., to GARDNER, Box No. 3,784 Post-office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS MAID and seamstress, for the country. Call only on Friday, from 12 to 1, at No. 34 East 10th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, AN ACTIVE, INtelligent lad of about 16 years of age. Address F. R. B., Box No. 140 *Times* Office, in handwriting of applicant.

WANTED—WOOL SORTERS. APPLY AT NO. 192 Fulton-st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 40 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,

NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A LIGHTHALL PATENT CONdenser, from steamer Ericsson, nearly new, used but six times, capacity of 1,200 gallons per day; cost $1,000; will be sold for $250. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No. 226 South-st.

FOR SALE—STEAM HOISTING ENGINE ON Pier No. 6 North River. Apply to HENRY SIMPSON, No. 51 West-st.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

COLORADO (new)..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS. SURMONT....SATURDAY, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Feb. 22
EUROPE.........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 7
PEREIRE........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Mar. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,

First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS,

including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY

ALEPPO..........Jan. 29
TARIFA..........Feb. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 5.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 15.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Feb. 29.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, March 14.

The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY

FRANCE, GRACE..........SATURDAY, Feb. 1
ERIN, FORBES..........SATURDAY, Feb. 8
VIRGINIA, PROWSE..........SATURDAY, Feb. 15
HELVETIA, CUTTING..........SATURDAY, Feb. 22

Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails.

CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY, Feb. 1
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY, Feb. 8
CITY OF N. YORK (via Halifax)..MONDAY, Feb. 10
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY, Feb. 15
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY, Feb. 22

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 1.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Feb. 8.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Feb. 15.

From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
SIBERIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
PALMYRA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26
CUBA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 4
AUSTRALASIAN leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 11

Chief cabin passage..........$150
Second cabin passage..........80

TO PARIS.

Chief cabin passage..........165

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 1.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Feb. 6.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Feb. 12.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, Feb. 20.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—UNITED States mail steamship GEORGIA, DEAKEN, master, will sail as above from Pier No. 2 East River, on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships

GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 6.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 13.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

The first-class steamships

HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Feb. 1
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Feb. 8

At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.

For freight or passage apply to

N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.

For freight or passage apply to

N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—FRIDAYS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, Jan. 31.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, Feb. 7,

from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.

WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT — THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Feb. 1.
CORTEZ, SATURDAY, Feb. 8.

For freight or passage apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Feb. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer Feb. 11, 1868, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco, March 5, for Japan and China.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:

VIA PANAMA.

FEB. 15, 1868—Steamship ARAGO, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN.

MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.

VIA NICARAGUA.

FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received until Friday at 3 P. M.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier No 42, North River, foot of Canal-st.

To ensure shipment, freight must be sent down early.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Regular line—Cabin passage, $15. Measurement goods 10c. per cubic foot. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Bills of lading signed for all points in the Interior.

Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

OFFICE OF PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
CHARLESTON LINE, NO. 13 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1868.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH LINE FOR BALTIMORE, MD.—Steamship PROMETHEUS, Capt. F. M. HARRIS, will positively sail as above from Pier No. 4 North River, SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 P. M. Goods forwarded with dispatch and free of commission. For freight apply to

WHEELER & LINNARD,
No. 13 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.

3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.

4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.

5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 8 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

THE STEAMERS BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS, METIS AND DORIS,

which will make their trips in the usual time.

GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.

REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE, Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL. M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.

SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.

D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against OLIVER M. PETTIT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of S. D. LAW, No. 26 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of July next.—Dated December 30, 1867.

EDWARD N. SMITH, } Executors.
LOUISA P. PETTIT, }

j3-1w6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS C. STRYKER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, in the town of Gravesend, L. I., on or before the 18th day of March next.

CORNELIUS S. STRYKER, Administrator.

DATED, Sept. 9, 1867.

DENTISTRY.

A SET OF TEETH ON IODIZED RUBBER.—We use nothing in the shape of rubber but that which is iodized. This is the purest and best rubber ever made. Dentists can all be supplied now, as we are ready to fill orders to the extent of one hundred ovens daily. A full office right for $50 guarantees the use of it for seventeen years. Specimens at the dental depots. For rights and apparatus, for the present apply at the office of the New-York Dental Rubber Company, Nos. 264 and 274 6th-av., New-York.

NEWBROUGH & FAGAN.

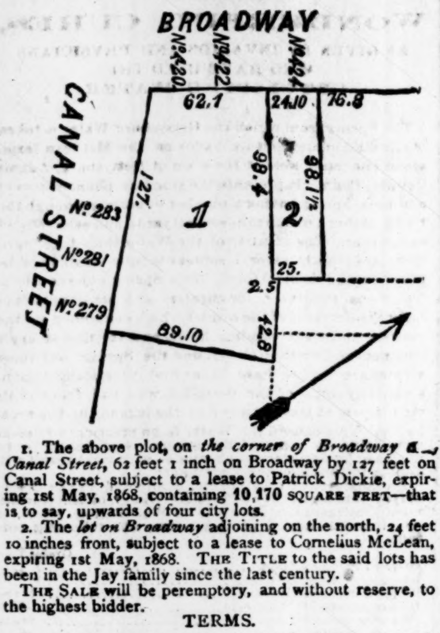
COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AUCTION SALES.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION,

By E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, No. 111 BROADWAY,

On Tuesday, 4th Feb., 1868, at 12 o'clock M., IN PARTITION OF THE JAY AND BANYER ESTATES.



1. The above plot, on *the corner of Broadway & Canal Street*, 62 feet 1 inch on Broadway by 127 feet on Canal Street, subject to a lease to Patrick Dickie, expiring 1st May, 1868, containing 10,170 SQUARE FEET—that is to say, upwards of four city lots.

2. The *lot on Broadway* adjoining on the north, 24 feet 10 inches front, subject to a lease to Cornelius McLean, expiring 1st May, 1868. THE TITLE to the said lots has been in the Jay family since the last century.

THE SALE will be peremptory, and without reserve, to the highest bidder.

TERMS.

Ten per cent cash on day of sale, the balance on 10th March, when the deeds will be delivered. Sixty per cent may remain on bond and mortgage. The sale will be under the direction of JOHN JAY and JOHN F. BUTTERWORTH, 248 Canal Street, under the wills of William Jay, Maria Banyer, and of Ann Jay, and of PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee, 39 Wall St., New-York.

For further particulars, apply to the counsel for said estates, EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE, 48 Wall St., FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, 26 Broad Street, or WILLIAM JAY, 248 Canal Street.

BOOK-TRADE SALEROOMS,

Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-sts.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. Consignments solicited. Libraries catalogued and sold.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7 o'clock,

Sale of choice collection of Books, also over one hundred varieties of

IMPORTED VALENTINES.

Just received from Europe; some very elegant.

GREAT SALE OF PAINTINGS,
JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer,

At the Clinton Hall Art Galleries, Astor-place, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 4 and 5, at 7½ o'clock.

A very large and choice collection of original and modern Oil Paintings, comprising choice efforts of favorite American and European Artists, many of which have never before been exhibited in this City; also, a number of choice Water Colors, and beautiful Marble and Terra Cotta Statuary.

In the catalogue are pictures by

Leutze, Nehlig, W. M. Brown,
Bispham, Irving, Rossiter,
Fagnani, Hardenbrook, Farrer,
Wydeveld, Culverhouse, Washington, &c.

A. Lion, Linnig, W. Koekoek,
M. A. Koekoek, Ed. Young, Kruseman,
Severdonck, Maes, Smets,
Couturier, J. Hubner, Vaarberg, &c.

On view Day and Evening until 10 o'clock P. M.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., Jan. 15, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction at the clothing warehouses (hospital grounds,) in this city, on MONDAY, the 3d day of February next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of army clothing and equipage:

27,607 great coats, infantry.
28,401 great coats, mounted.
14,229 trowsers, footmen's.
473 trowsers, mounted.
14,265 shirts, woolen.
365 drawers.
41,043 sack coats, unlined.
1,711 sack coats, lined.
3,124 uniform coats.
11,655 uniform jackets.
19,679 pairs stockings.
140 woolen blankets.
17,457 pairs brogans.
2,775 pairs bootees, machine-sewed.
253 pairs bootees, pegged.
90 pairs boots.
1,340 knapsacks.
1,294 haversacks.
1,099 canteens.
9.2 pairs mittens.
1,387 metallic scales.
30 common tents.
15 wall tents.
23 wall tent-flies.
2 hospital tents.
15 hospital tent-flies.
7 sibley tents.
657 sets tent-poles.
956 cap covers.
236 hats.
2,144 forage caps.
2,500 hat eagles.

Also various other articles of clothing and equipage.

Samples can be seen at the depot within five days of sale, and catalogues will be furnished.

Terms: Cash in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

G. A. HULL,
Capt. and M. S. K., U. S. A.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON 3d-av., and a dwelling on 53d-st. at auction.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

3D-AV.—The lot of land, with the three-story brick store and dwelling on the front, and stable on the rear thereof, situate on the southwest corner of 3d-av. and 33d-st., and known as No. 446 3d-av. House 25 by about 50; lot 25x100 ft.

53D-ST.—The three-story, high stoop, brick house and lot, situate on the north side of 53d-st., 80 feet east of 3d-av., and known as No. 207. The house has modern improvements; lot 20 by about 40 feet.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867. dec28-lawtomar26

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On FRIDAY, Jan. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 456 West 43d-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suite in crimson and gold brocatel, gilt frame pier mirrors, rosewood corner etageres, rosewood marble-top centre-tables, lace window curtains and cornices, gilt reception chairs, rosewood sewing chairs, rosewood quartette tables, gilt frame engravings, mahogany sofas, tete-a-tetes, rosewood marble-top hall stands, oil-cloths, mahogany and black walnut bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hair, straw and feather mattresses, black walnut extension dining-table, cane-seat chairs, easy do., china, crockery, glassware, &c.; also kitchen furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,

At the Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, at 7½ o'clock:

Contributors' sale of fine OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLORS, by favorite American and foreign artists, many of which are very valuable and desirable, embracing the works of

Kuwasseg, A. F. Tait,
J. R. Brevoort, F. Rondel,
G. D. Brewerton, Wm. Craig,
E. D. Lewis, Geo. G. Fish,
F. Apelli, R. W. Hubbard and others.

Will be on exhibition, free, on and after Tuesday, Jan. 28, day and evening.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES COLE'S SON.

Bankrupt property at Brooklyn, E. D., (Williamsburgh,) and at Bridgeport, Conn., by order of the United States Court, under the direction of Chas. Jones, Esq., assignee. The sale will commence on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, lately belonging to the American Waterproof Cloth Company, situate on 9th and 10th sts., near North 2d-st., Williamsburgh. These premises consist of about 12 lots and eight brick and two frame factory buildings, together with machinery, engines, boilers, manufactured and raw material, &c.

The sales will be continued on THURSDAY, Feb. 6, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises lately belonging to the same Company, situate in the City of Bridgeport, Conn., on Main and Water sts., and on South-av., which consist of about two acres of land and large factory buildings, together with steam engines, boilers, new and old machinery, dyes, drugs and acids, manufactured goods, old iron, &c.

Catalogues are now ready at the office of Chas. Jones, Esq., Assignee, No. 141 Montague-st., Brooklyn, or F. C. Nye, Esq., Attorney, No. 229 Broadway, New-York, or at the office of the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND BOOTEES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 13, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, at Schuylkill Arsenal, in this city, on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1868, the following surplus stock of army boots and bootees, viz.:

2,634 pairs machine-sewed boots, and
175,000 pairs machine-sewed bootees.

Sale will commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

Any information relative to the above will be furnished on application at this office, either personally or by letter.

F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE HOSPITAL BLANKETS, &c.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction in this city, at the Purveying Depot, Judiciary-square, E-st., between 4th and 5th sts., on FRIDAY, the 7th day of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following, viz.:

1,700 White and Gray BLANKETS.
23,339 POUNDS BEEF EXTRACT—condemned.

The blankets have never been used, and are only sold because they are moth-eaten.

Terms cash in Government funds.

Goods to be removed within five days.

C. SUTHERLAND, Assistant Med. Purveyor,
Brevet Col., U. S. A.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.,

THIS DAY, (Friday,) Jan. 31, at 11 o'clock, within the store:

150 cases Figs, two pound drums.
100 cases Figs, hair bags.
100 cases Figs, baskets.
30 cases Figs, pound, half pound and thirds drums.
1,500 packages Malaga Raisins, stained.
1,000 packages Malaga Raisins, brown, Layers, London Layers, &c.
150 kegs Almeria Grapes.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon 1,575 barrels of Whisky in United States Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse of A. H. Mills, No. 40 Vesey-st., marked as follows:

150 barrels K. B. C.
150 barrels K. B. C. 3,672 to 3,821.
100 barrels K. B. C. 3,934 to 4,033.
225 barrels K. B. C.
250 barrels K. B. C. 4,184 to 4,433.
250 barrels K. B. C. 4,434 to 4,683.
100 barrels K. B. C. 4,884 to 4,983.
250 barrels K. B. C. 4,984 to 5,233.
100 barrels K. B. C. 5,234 to 5,333.

and entered in the name of the Kentucky Bourbon Company by C. B. Sanborn, President, or A. H. Mills, for the payment of the duties on 5,046.66 proof gallons distilled spirits, and 50 per centum thereto, due the United States under section 23, Act March 2, 1867, in satisfaction of an uncanceled bond dated Aug. 30, 1867, given by F. J. Tinkham, as principal for the withdrawal from Bonded Warehouse, No. 40 Vesey-st., of 114 barrels, containing 5,046.66 proof gallons distilled spirits for rectification, and said 1,575 barrels spirits will be sold at public auction at Bonded Warehouse, No. 40 Vesey-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Jan. 25, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

JAN. 15, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

JAN. 25, 1868.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I have distrained upon 750 barrels of Whisky in United States Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse of Olcott & Co. 56 Broadway, marked as follows:

300 bbls. K. B. C.
100 bbls. P.
100 bbls. A.
50 bbls. B.
200 bbls. G. D.

and entered in the name of N. Van Biel, H. Chaffee, or A. H. Mills, for the payment of the duties on 100 barrels distilled spirits, and 50 per centum thereon due the United States, under section 23, act March 2, 1867, on satisfaction of an uncanceled bond dated June 12, 1867, given by R. Chmie, for the withdrawal from bonded warehouse No. 40 Vesey-st., of 100 barrels distilled spirits for rectification, and said spirits will be sold at public auction, at the United States bonded warehouse of Olcott & Co., No. 56 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Jan. 25, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, at the same place.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

JAN. 15, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the same place.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

JAN. 25, 1868.

JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, FEB. 4, 1868, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the New City Salesroom, No. 3 Court-st., Brooklyn, GREAT and POSITIVE SALE of 200 CHOICE and VALUABLE LOTS, finely located, (opposite and near first-class improvements,) on Atlantic (Boulevard) avenue, Pacific, Dean and other leading streets and avenues, as follows:

ATLANTIC (BOULEVARD) AV., N. S., entire front, between Hudson and Albany avs.; 35 lots.
ATLANTIC-AV., S. W. corner Albany-av.; 7 lots.
PACIFIC-ST., N. W. corner of Albany-av.; 7 lots.
PACIFIC-ST., S. W. corner of Albany-av.; 16 lots.
PACIFIC-ST., S. E. corner of Hudson-av.; 10 lots.
DEAN-ST., N. E. corner of Hudson-av.; 16 lots.
DEAN-ST., N. W. corner of Albany-av.; 10 lots.
HART-ST., S. S., 215 ft. w. of Broadway; 11 lots.
PACIFIC-ST., S. S., 355 feet e. of Utica-av.; 11 lots.
DEAN-ST., N. S., 355 feet e. of Utica-av.; 6 lots.
HANCOCK-ST., N. S., near Broadway; 12 lots.
JEFFERSON-ST., S. S., near Broadway; 12 lots.
CLASSON-AV., W. S., 140 feet n. of Layfayette-av.; 6 lots.

Terms liberal. Maps at the Office of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS OPPOSITE THE NEW 18TH WARD MARKET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

AVENUE C—Lots west side Avenue C, between 16th and 17th sts.; avenue paved and walks flagged.

16TH-ST.—17 lots on north side of 16th-st., between Avenues B and C.

17TH-ST.—13 lots on south side of 17th-st., between Avenues B and C; 16th and 17th sts. are sewered, paved, curbed, guttered and walks flagged.

These lots are situate opposite the new 18th Ward Market, and are the only vacant lots to be had in the neighborhood. In connection with the market it is proposed to establish at the foot of 17th-st. a ferry running to Williamsburg and Greenpoint. Seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises, payable on or before 10 years, at the option of the buyer.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer—(Robt. A. Haggerty & Co., No. 11 Pine-st.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
NO. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1868.

I WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, JAN. 31, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the BATTERY BARRACKS, New-York, an assortment of condemned Quarter-master Stores, consisting, in part, of the following, viz.:

ONE CONDENSING APPARATUS, COMPLETE, stoves, stove-pipe, &c., in large quantities; 1 HORSE, and a great variety of articles not mentioned. TERMS CASH, in United States funds. Bids deemed disadvantageous to Government may be rejected.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brevet Major-Gen., A. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.

W. T. HOWELL,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 215 LOTS ON BOULEVARD BROADWAY, 8TH, 9TH and 10TH AVS., 87TH, 88TH and 89TH STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, five entire blocks of ground on Central Park and the new Boulevard, and on and between 87th and 89th sts., being part of the property of Martin Zborowski, Esq.

This land is on the highest and best grade around Central Park, and in the most improving part of the City. The sale will be positive.

TERMS—Ten per cent. on day of sale; two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years; balance March 1. Maps can be had on application to the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., or to Gouverneur M. Ogden, Esq., No. 187 Fulton-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

MR. J. F. CROPSEY'S COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AT THE "LEEDS ART GALLERIES," NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, CORNER 12TH-ST.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at 7½ o'clock, at the above Galleries, the collection of this distinguished artist, comprising finished pictures and studies from nature, representing various American, English and Italian scenes, including many of his latest and best works. They will be on exhibition on and after Tuesday, Feb. 4, as above, FREE. Catalogues at the Gallery.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON GRAHAM-ST., BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

GRAHAM-ST.—The lot of land, with the two-story and basement brick house thereon, situate on the east side of Graham-st., third house south of DeKalb-av., Brooklyn. House has water, gas and good cellar. Lot 18x91.5.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

23d-st., corner of 8th-av.

Last night but five of the successful LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, JAN. 31, at 8 P. M., RIGOLETTO,

with Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE, Miss Adelaide Phillips, Signors Massimiliani, Orlandini, Sarti, Coletti, Nicolao.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY,) at 1 P. M., Grand Brignoli Opera Matinee, MARTHA.

Admission to Matinee—all parts of the House—$1. Tickets for the Matinee can now be purchased at the box-office at Pike's Opera House; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

Scale of Prices—Admission, $1 50; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; private boxes, $12 and $20; family circle, (entrance on 24th-st.,) 75 cents.

Seats for either opera night can now be had at the regular ticket offices as above.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 3—DON PASQUALE.
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 4—BROOKLYN, IL TROVATORE.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE—BRIGNOLI.

Last grand Matinee but one by the LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI OPERA COMPANY, TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) Feb. 1, at 1 o'clock, GRAND BRIGNOLI MATINEE, MARTHA,

with Miss McCulloch, Miss Adelaide Phillips, Signors Brignoli, Orlandini, Sarti, Coletti.

Musical Director..........Sig. NICOLAO.

Admission, (all parts of the house,) $1.

Tickets for the Matinee can now be purchased, to avoid the rush at the doors, at the ticket office, Pike's Opera House; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

Doors open at 12; commence at 1 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

HAH-YAH-TA-KEE'S illness renders it necessary to postpone the Japanese performances. Due notice will be given of the next performance.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 1,

The admirable comedy, received on its first representation with peals of laughter and applause,

LES DIABLES ROSES.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 4,
BENEFIT OF MLLE. REILLEZ.
TWO EXCELLENT NOVELTIES,
LA DEMOISELLE DE NANTERRE, 3 Acts,
and VALERIE, in 3 acts.

FRENCH PERFORMANCES—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

The Theatre to be let for the other evenings. Apply at the box office.

Seats secured at the Theatre and 701 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

L. F. HARRISON..........Director

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 31,
FIRST GRAND OPERATIC AND ENGLISH BALLAD CONCERT,

By the celebrated Richings English Opera Troupe.

Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS,
Mrs. E. SEGUIN,
Mr. W. CASTLE,
Mr. P. BERNARD,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Mr. E. SEGUIN,
Mr. DEITRICH..........Conductor.

Together with the following eminent instrumentalists:

Mr. LEOPOLD DE MEYER..........The Great Pianist
Mr. CARL ROSA..........Violinist
Mr. JAMES CAULFIELD..........Organist
Mr. G. H. COLBY..........Conductor

Tickets $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra.

SATURDAY MORNING, Feb. 1
GRAND MORNING CONCERT

by the celebrated Richings Opera Troupe, together with the following instrumentalists:

Mr. Carl ROSA, Violinist.
Mr. A. H. PEASE, Pianist.
Mr. JAMES CAULFIELD, Organist.
Mr. Deitrich and Mr. Colby..........Conductors

Tickets $1 to all parts of the house.

Doors open at 12; to begin at 1 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.

EIGHTEENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT, SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 2.

L. F. HARRISON..........Director

IMMENSE ATTRACTION.

LEOPOLD DE MEYER, the great pianist.
Mr. CARL ROSA, the eminent violinist.
Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, the celebrated English tenor.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, accompanist.
Mr. THEO. THOMAS..........Conductor
AND HIS FULL ORCHESTRA.
ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 125 5th-av., near 20th-st.

Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

LIEDERKRANZ FANCY DRESS BALL,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, Feb. 20.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.

It is respectfully announced that Mr. DICKENS' FAREWELL READINGS IN AMERICA will take place at STEINWAY HALL, NEW-YORK, on MONDAY, APRIL 13, TUESDAY, APRIL 14, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, and MONDAY, APRIL 20. Further particulars in future advertisements.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, NO. 4 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, Feb. 3, for supplying, for the use of the United States army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn as follows, viz.:

500 barrels of PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, western packed, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight, and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate.* The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

3,800 pounds first quality white flint corn HOMINY, size No. 4, in well-coopered, head-lined flour barrels.

50,000 pounds of clean dry BROWN SUGAR, in barrels, to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and full head-lined.

Bids to be made duty paid.

5,000 pounds of CRUSHED SUGAR. Barrels as above.

40 dozen cans assorted fruits.
40 dozen cans assorted vegetables.
40 dozen cans assorted jellies.
40 dozen cans assorted preserves.
20 dozen cans assorted jams.
46 dozen cans oysters.
52 dozen cans lobsters.
30 dozen cans peaches.
28 dozen cans pineapples.
45 dozen cans tomatoes.
14 dozen cans peas.
16 dozen cans lima beans.
60 dozen cans condensed milk.

The cans to be hermetically sealed, and to be packed twenty-four in a box; the boxes to be well made and strong, and strapped at the ends with green hickory, and marked in full with contents, name of contractor and date of packing.

The fruits will be inspected before delivery.

Samples of the flour, hominy, sugar, canned fruits and vegetables must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

C. L. KILBURN,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY PAYMASTER'S OFFICE,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1868.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 7th day of February, 1868, for the supply of 200,000 pounds of fresh beef and 200,000 pounds of fresh vegetables at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and station, as required.

The beef and vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound: the beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds with approved security will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed. *No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed, and has the license required by Act of Congress.*

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

It is to be understood that in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be delivered, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in full, at the option of the Department.

J. C. ELDREDGE,
Paymaster U. S. Navy.

BURLINGTON BREAKWATER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 23, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until the 20th of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the following timber, viz.:

115,000 linear (or cubic) feet of Hemlock timber, 12 inches square, in sticks not less than 32 feet in length.

33,000 linear (or cubic) feet of White Pine timber, 12 inches square, in sticks not less than 30 feet in length.

25,000 feet, b. m., of 3-inch Hemlock Plank.

14,000 feet, b. m., of 3-inch White Pine Plank.

8,500 Treenails (elm or oak) 2 feet long and 2 inches in diameter.

Pine, Spruce or Ash timber may be delivered in lieu of all or part of the first item of this bill. The whole must be delivered at Burlington, Vt., before the 1st of July, 1868, and at least one-third as soon as navigation opens on Lake Champlain. It must be of the best quality, perfectly straight, of the exact specified dimensions throughout. No other will be received. The prices named must cover all expense of delivery and preparing for inspection, &c., at such points as may be required. The proposals to be made in duplicate, guaranteed, and in accordance with the prescribed forms, which may be obtained upon application at this office.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

J. W. BARLOW,
Capt. of Engineers, Bvt. Lt.-Col. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fourth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house on the lots of ground known as Nos. 85, 87 and 89 Roosevelt-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Building and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," Proposals for Painting.

"Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

MORRIS FRIEDSAM,
WM. KENNEDY,
EDWARD SWEENEY,
THOMAS DRISCOLL,
A. J. FULLERTON,
Board of Trustees Fourth Ward.

DATED Jan. 22, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.

Second week of Watts Phillips, Esq.'s successful sensation drama of

NOBODY'S SON.

Every Afternoon and Evening at 2½ and 7½ P. M.

BOHEMIAN GLASS BLOWERS.

RARE WILD ANIMALS.

Living Giraffe, White or Polar Bear, Pair of Bactrian Camels, Young Gnu or Horned Horse, Pair of African Hyenas, Porcupines, &c.

FOUR BABY LIONS.

Tom Thumb, Elephant Hannibal, Jr.; Infant Female Esau, Beautiful Tropical Fish, Circassian Girls, Zalumma Agra and Zobeide Luti, Fat Lady, Giantess, Dwarfs, Living Skeleton, Fat Baby, Sea Leopards, &c.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S immense MENAGERIE.

Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.

THE GREAT EMOTIONAL DRAMA.
A PIECE FULL OF SENSATIONS,
which arouses the enthusiasm of the audiences
TO THE HIGHEST PITCH.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER
WILL BE PLAYED EVERY NIGHT.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
TO ENJOY A REAL SENSATION,
SEE NOBODY'S DAUGHTER.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..........Director.

MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

First week of the NEW EQUESTRIAN PANTOMIME entitled

DON QUIXOTE,
OR THE
KNIGHT OF THE SORROWFUL FIGURE!

The performances will commence with A SUPERB EXPOSITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS, introducing ALL THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS attached to the great New-York Circus Troupe.

Admission, 50 cts.; children under ten, 25 cts.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL,

6th-av., near 42d-st.

Mr. Dr. CORDOVA will deliver his highly amusing lecture "THE AMATEUR THEATRICAL ASSOCIATION," at the above new and beautiful Lyric Hall, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, at 8.

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats, numbered, $1. Can be had at the hall day and evening.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

NEW-YORK, { No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., AND No. 820 Broadway.

BROOKLYN—Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court, cor. State-st.

The Directors take pleasure in announcing that they have adopted the "Guidemain," (Handleiter) a very happy mechanical contrivance, invented by Kalkbrenner, and introduced with great success in the Conservatories of Paris, Stuttgart, and others, the use of which will greatly assist the pupil in acquiring a correct position of the hands and arms.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY.

The boys and girls of New-York and vicinity rehearse at Cooper Institute SATURDAYS, at 11. Doors open at 10 o'clock. Admittance to three lectures on Physiology, and to the rehearsals Feb. 1, 8 and 15, and to the morning celebration Feb. 22—to all, 25 cents.

DAVID P. HOLTON.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.—It is respectfully announced that Mr. DICKENS' FEW LAST FAREWELL READINGS in America will take place in New-York in the month of April. The dates will be advertised shortly.

CHILDREN'S FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL, at Oatman's Central Skating Pond, corner of Bergen & Powers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 1, AFTERNOON and EVENING, at the request of one thousand children. This will be a big little thing on ice.

LECTURES.

MISS SALLIE BROWNSON GOODRICH,

OF CALIFORNIA,
WILL LECTURE AT DODWORTH HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 1,
For the benefit of the
MIDNIGHT MISSION SOCIETY.
SUBJECT:
"THE MIDNIGHT MISSION."

Lecture commences at 8 o'clock.

Admission, 50 and 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF NEW AND second-hand grand square and upright pianos to let and sold on installments.

L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.

Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ORANGE PRIORY.

A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.

Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.

DEPARTMENT OF ART.

The opening exercises of this Department will be held in the College Chapel, on FRIDAY, Jan. 31, at 1 o'clock P. M. Classes will be arranged on Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 3 and 4, prior to the commencement of the Second Semi-annual Term on Feb. 5.

H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.

NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.

The second semi-annual term of this College begins on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5. Applications for information, or for admission to either of the classes, may be made to the President at the College.

H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York.

The classes in drawing and painting are taught by Mr. W. F. De Haas.

REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL

FOR THE CAREFUL
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS.
No. 907 Broadway.

N. A. LESPINASSE

FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, 170th-st. French, language of the School. Courses in modern languages and sciences. Circulars Nos. 701 and 913 Broadway.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." FOUNDED 1855, is a reliable Educational Bureau—

For supplying Schools with Teachers;
For representing Teachers who want positions;
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All Teachers should have the "Application Form."
All Employers of Teachers should have "Amer. Educational Monthly" and "Teachers' Bulletin."

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st., N. Y.

AN ENGLISH LADY, AN ACCOMPLISHED Musician, and speaking Parisian French, wishes to receive two young ladies to board with her and join her French and English family school. Being the only resident pupils, besides a pleasant home, they would meet with unusual facilities for advancing in Music and French, and could remain if desired during the holidays. Terms moderate, and City references given. Address L. G. S., Post-office, Babylon, L. I.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT "HILLSIDE," NORWALK, CONN.—Home comforts, constant care and thorough instruction. Pupils received at any time. Can remain during vacations if desired. For circulars address Dr. J. C. FITCH, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. A French and English Church School for ladies, generously sustained and moderately expensive; the next session opens on the 29th of January. For the prospectus address the Rector.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—FOR THE most thorough, extensive and accomplished education of young ladies, at a moderate cost. Next session begins Feb. 6. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING-SCHOOL for Boys, Jersey Lycoming Company, Pennsylvania, $200 per year. A home for good boys, and thorough in discipline and instructions. For catalogue address

F. DONLEARY LONG, A. M., Principal.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding school for young ladies, Irvington, Westchester County, New-York. The second session begins Feb. 3.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City, location healthful; teaching thorough. Principal O. R. WILLIS, A.M.

GOLDEN-HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

SCHOOL FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN at No. 28 East 29th-st., near Madison-av.

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A LADY WHO CAN GIVE LESSONS IN English, music, French or drawing, wishes to get board in a family where two hours instruction daily would be considered equivalent; she would also give lessons in those branches on very reasonable terms. Address Miss L. W., No. 165 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EDUCATED AND refined lady, who is especially qualified to take charge of the primary department in a school. Address INSTITUTE, Station G, New-York City.

PRIVATE TUITION IN ALL THE branches of a liberal, practical and classical education, either in classes or privately, by the hour.

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Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY

THE CURTAIN RISES PRECISELY AT 7:30 AND THE ENTIRE PERFORMANCE TERMINATES AT 10:50 O'CLOCK.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
HOUSES COMPLETELY CROWDED.
FRIDAY, Jan. 31, 1868,

will be presented an entirely NEW FAIRY SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA, in Prologue and four acts, by James Mortimer, entitled

THE WHITE FAWN,

in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S celebrated

PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.

The piece produced with everything new and after a preparation of many months, at a cost of

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.
COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS.
A CAST of rare excellence.
A GRAND BALLET of seventy finished artists.
PROLOGUE—THE KINGDOM OF BELLS.
ACT 1—THE YELLOW EMPIRE.
ACT 2—THE KINGDOM OF FISHES.
ACT 3—THE KINGDOM OF AIKA.
AN INTERMISSION.
ACT 4—Revealing the
BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY.
AN ENCHANTING SCENE OF GORGEOUS SPLENDOR, UNAPPROACHABLE IN EXQUISITE BEAUTY AND FASCINATION.
A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 31,

will be presented Planche's charming comedy of

THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. W. H. POPE, Miss KATE RANOE and Miss ANNIE WARD.

To conclude with John Madison Morton's new comedy, entitled

WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. H. STODDARD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Miss FANNY MORANT, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss MARY BARRETT and Miss MONELL.

SATURDAY, Feb. 1..........."OURS."
MONDAY, Feb. 3..........THE WONDER.
TUESDAY, Feb. 4.........."OURS."
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5.........."OURS."
THURSDAY, Feb. 6, THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

THIS WEEK ONLY. LAST NIGHTS of Shakespeare's exquisite Romance, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

THE 100TH AND FINAL PERFORMANCE of this memorable production will be given on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, FEB. 1.

BOTTOM..........Mr. G. L. FOX.

LAST MIDSUMMER DREAM MATINEE, Saturday.

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 3—The peerless MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL as FANCHON.

(First appearance since her return from Europe.)

Mr. J. W. COLLIER..........as..........LANDRY.

The enduring fame of this beautiful and original triumph of Miss Mitchell's genius has induced its selection over the newer plays of her repertoire, as the fitting medium of her professional reappearance "AT HOME."

Box sheet now open. Seats secured six days in advance.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

No. 728 Broadway.

THIS FRIDAY NIGHT,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. M. L. FINCH,
(Acting Manager,)

will be presented for the 113th and positively the last time, Augustin Daly's Drama of Life and Love,

UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT

Between the second and third acts, the celebrated right wing of the

HANLON BROTHERS,
THOMAS, FREDERICK and EDWARD,

who have kindly volunteered, will appear for the first time since their return from Europe in their Great Triple Act.

Saturday Afternoon and Evening—THE PICKWICK PAPERS.

Monday Night—THE PICKWICK PAPERS.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

A GLORIUS WELCOME AND PERFECT OVATION TO THE PET OF THE PUBLIC.

LOTTA, LOTTA, LOTTA,

and first living Juvenile Star of her day.

THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

CHARLES DICKENS' and JOHN BROUGHAM'S LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS.

LOTTA..........as..........LITTLE NELL
LOTTA..........as..........THE MARCHIONESS

SATURDAY, LOTTA and LITTLE NELL MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

W. B. FRELIGH..........Manager

The drama of the	The Pantomime of DON JUAN.	GREAT
WATCHMAN	Mr., Mrs. BLANCHARD,	CLOG CONCERT
AND HIS DOGS.	Mons. JEVENI,	DICK SANDS,
DOGS CARLO	T. W. BOLLAS,	B. GOLDSMITH,
AND NERO.	SAM COLE, AUG. DANCE.	WM. ASHCROFT

E. EDDY, MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

GRAND CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 8 o'clock.

GRAND REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, Jan. 31, at 3 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Overture, "Jessonda,"..........Spohr
Concerto—Piano..........R. Schumann
MR. S. B. MILLS.
GRAND CHORAL SYMPHONY,
(Beethoven.)
HARMONIC SOCIETY, 250 VOICES,
F. R. RITTER..........Director
ORCHESTRA, 100 PERFORMERS.
SOLOISTS:
Mrs. H. M. SMITH, (of Boston,) Soprano.
Miss E. J. MAYER, Contralto.
Mr. W. J. HILL, Tenor.
Mr. M. DUSCHNITZ, Basso.
Herr CARL BERGMANN..........Conductor
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., Pres't.
D. SCHAAD, Sec'y.

BUNYAN HALL.

INCREASED INTEREST—DELIGHTED AUDIENCES!

THE PILGRIM IN HIS 20TH WEEK.

Every Afternoon at 2; every Evening at 8.

FINE PAINTINGS! GOOD MUSIC!

DESCRIPTIVE LECTURE.

Price, 25, 50 and 75 cents.

SKATING MATCH FOR GENTLEMEN,

AT MITCHELL'S FIFTH-AVENUE PARK,
TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) Jan. 31.
THREE VALUABLE PRIZES.
IN THE EVENING GRAND CARNIVAL.

GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING!

HEROISM OF JOHN BROWN,
By T. S. NOBLE.
At Putnam Gallery, No. 661 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

DR. E. HOUGHEL

From Paris, pupil of Ricord, No. 6[illegible] Broadway. Cures private diseases in a few days, and all affections.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place. Consultation strictly confidential.

DR. GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN and Accoucheur, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts., makes it his special practice to treat all female complaints, from whatever cause produced. Sure relief to the most anxious patient, after all others have failed. Ladies, Dr. G. is a friend in need. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF BY ELECTRICITY for nervous affections of the eye and ear, rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, dyspepsia, catarrh, constipation, &c. Also, a new remedy for coughs, colds, lung difficulties, &c. Lady operator, No. 728 Broadway. No malpractice.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV. —Confidential consultations for ladies. Ladies immediately relieved from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed. An experienced lady physician in attendance.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; has Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

ANTI-RADICAL DEMONSTRATION.

Democratic Mass Meeting at Cooper Institute.

Remarks of Hugh Maxwell, J. R. Doolittle, Jr., Dennis McMahon, Hiram Ketchum and Others—The Resolutions.

Last evening, in response to a call signed by Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, J. R. DOOLITTLE, A. G. THURMAN, JAMES S. THAYER, and others, a mass meeting was held at Cooper Institute, "to protest against the dangerous acts of the Radicals in Congress." A fine band discoursed inspiriting airs from the balcony of the building, and the interior was decorated with a profusion of banners, shields, &c.

Over the platform, surrounded by the Stars and Stripes, was the following inscription: "We stand by those who stand by the Constitution. The spirit of '76' still lives."

At the hour named for the meeting to take place, the hall was full, and soon was filled to overflowing, several ladies being among the audience.

Mr. EDWIN FERGUSON called the meeting to order, and nominated HUGH MAXWELL, Esq., as President, and that gentleman was elected by acclimation.

Mr. MAXWELL, on taking the chair, said that the meeting had been called in no partisan spirit; its object was to protest against the despotism of a class of men who appeared to have but small consideration for the constitutional rights of the people. He was old enough to remember the days of 1812, when there was a party who sought to disable the Administration of President MADISON. Then meetings were held, and the people joined hand in hand with the view of disabling those who would injure and weaken the Governmental arm. As then, so now, a meeting of that kind would find its echo in the remotest valleys of the country. Everywhere the expressions of devotion to the Constitution at that meeting would be welcomed. After having attained a glorious victory over rebellion, there was an effort being made to manacle the Supreme Court so as to facilitate the project of electing a political favorite to a particular position. If they desired to defeat the execution of such a purpose, they would unequivocally express themselves so that their voice might go throughout the land as the indication of the popular desire for peace and tranquility.

A gentleman in the audience proposed three cheers for ANDREW JOHNSON, which were given with a hearty good will.

Mr. FERGUSON offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, The Constitutional Union, under the auspices of which this meeting assembles, is an association of citizens formed without reference to party, to support those who "stand by the Constitution:" that Constitution so wisely framed by our Fathers as truly to constitute this the best Government the world has ever seen, while it is sacredly adhered to; and

Whereas, The majority in Congress, in culpable disregard of this momentous truth, have measurably discarded the authority of this great instrument, our only safeguard, and have sought to divest the coördinate branches of the Government—the Executive and Judiciary—of their legitimate authority, and to impose upon the country a discordant Government, at variance with the cardinal principles of the Constitution and of republican government, rendering the military supreme over the civil authority, that last and greatest of wrongs against a republic; therefore be it

Resolved, That this revolutionary action of a majority in Congress being for the avowed purpose of perpetuating power in the hands of a faction whose extreme and intolerant measures have made them justly obnoxious to the censure of the people, excite the liveliest apprehensions in regard to the future well-being of the Republic.

Resolved, That as a consequence of this wrong-doing by such majority of Congress, in acting without scruple "outside the Constitution," the people should come to the rescue; and in holding accountable and condemning these violations of the organic law, save the Government and the country from the ruin which threatens both.

Resolved, further, That the Constitution, as a whole, embodies the supreme law, and the only expression of the people of these States of their will; and that in the creation of Executive, Judicial, and Legislative Departments, each of them became the trustee and agent to preserve and execute all the functions of its own department, for the people; and every attempt by either to interfere with the duties or powers of the other, is revolutionary, and should be sternly frowned upon and repressed.

Resolved, That we regard with alarm the various schemes and enactments of the present majority in Congress relating to the establishment of civil governments in the Southern States, these schemes being animated by sectional, personal and party purposes; seeking to elevate to power the negro race, and involving usurpation by Congress, of powers which plainly belong to the other departments of the Government.

Resolved, That the continuance of the military dictatorships in the ten States still excluded from the Union, is a gross wrong on the Constitution and on the rights of those States, and a menace to the remainder, and is wholly at war with the spirit of our Republican institutions.

Resolved, That President JOHNSON has won our highest respect and regard by the able, earnest and patriotic course he has pursued in defending what is left to us of Constitutional Government; and that still faithful to his oath of office and his strong convictions of right, the Constitutional Union organization will lose no opportunity of sustaining him with all the power which is left to them, as American citizens, deeply anxious for the best welfare of the entire nationality.

Resolved, That the object of this meeting is not to nominate a President of the United States, or indicate directly or indirectly the names of any candidate for that office.

Mr. J. R. DOOLITTLE, Jr., was introduced as "a chip of the old block," and was received with three cheers for Senator DOOLITTLE, his father. He thanked the audience, in the name of his father, for their warm reception, and assured them that his father could not be present owing to engagements which he could not break, at Washington. He then read, at the request of the Committee, his father's letter:

SENATOR DOOLITTLE'S LETTER.

It was a long letter, and began by announcing that it cost him a struggle to decline to accept the invitation. The spirit of the letter is contained in the following passages: "In the defence of the great mass of my rights and liberties as a citizen of Wisconsin, I must rely upon the government of that State. First of all, the State defends my life; Congress has nothing to do with that. The State defends my person from assault; Congress has nothing to do with that. The State defends my reputation; Congress has nothing to do with that. The State defends my wife and children; Congress has nothing to do with that. In all my dearest rights, relations, interests, family, character, person, liberty and life, I am defended by the laws of Wisconsin, not by the laws of Congress, at all." He says further: "The Supreme Court is organized by the Constitution for the purpose of holding, not a false balance, but a just and even balance between these rights which the State Government secures, and certain other rights, just as sacred, if not so near and dear, secured to me by the Federal Government against encroachments by the State, against insurrection in the State, &c., all of which it is the duty of Congress to defend or secure." After naming the recent acts passed by Congress, and bills to be passed, he concludes by asking: "Shall the General of the Army, urged on by the Radical chief priests, crucify constitutional liberty on this sacred Capitol Hill—in her own home—under her own banner—amid the scoffs and jeers of all the despots of the world?"

MR. DOOLITTLE'S SPEECH.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said he had been asked to speak against constitutional despotism, and he would speak "though hell should yawn." He asked whether Congress would leave them a Republic or an Empire. In defining despotism he said that whether they had an absolute monarchy or an absolute aristocracy the Government would be equally a despotism. And this was whither the recent action of Congress was tending. They sought to remove the President without impeachment, making him, by their legislation, a mere puppet. Congress was unwilling to have its work investigated, and when this was proposed they rushed to cover up their deeds with additional legislation, to prevent it. Could despotism do more? Could the Russian Emperor do less? No salvation could come to the country; no prosperity could follow until that Congress was ousted from its place. They had no right to nominate a man for President whom they could not elect. They should nominate a man around whom all the conservative elements of the country would centre. Let it be SHERMAN, or HANCOCK, or that iron-hearted man, ANDREW JOHNSON. [Long and loud cheering.] The speaker paid an earnest and spirited tribute of praise to President JOHNSON, and resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

MR. M'MAHON'S SPEECH.

Mr. DENNIS MCMAHON was next introduced. He dwelt at some length on the character of the Constitution and the equalization of power it secured between the coördinate branches of the Government. What, he said, will be the disastrous result of the proposed action of this Radical Congress? Political equality for the African; what next? social equality; what next? social superiority. [Laughter and cheers.] When this has been accomplished there will be something else; they may say here, State of New-York, you have too many foreigners among you; we shall alter your representation for you, or we will exclude you. The speaker then referred to the proposed interference with the power of the Supreme Court, and stated that the best expression of the state of feeling which now animates the Radical Party in Congress was conveyed in the saying—"This is liberty hall, but nobody can have an opinion but me." [Cheers.]

MR. KETCHUM'S SPEECH.

Mr. HIRAM KETCHUM said he was pleased to find by the last resolution of the series that they had not come there to name any candidate for the Presidency. Let an opinion go forth, said he, and be assured the man will come who will represent those principles, whether he ever wore a sword or not. (Great cheers.) We come here to-night to make an effort to secure union to this country—that union which is the only safeguard for liberty throughout the world. I was the friend of DANIEL WEBSTER; he was, when alive, the noble defender of the Constitution. But he is gone; yet you are not without a living defender of the Constitution. (Cries of JOHNSON, and great cheering.) You have said JOHNSON. I am too civil to contradict you. (Renewed cheers.) He had seen a state of things in which not only the letter but the spirit of the Constitution has been violated. We are here to rally to its support. Eight millions of men in the ten States of the South are deprived of their rights; they are outlawed; they are excluded from all the fundamental benefits of the laws of the land. What is the argument of those who persist in this course? That the Southern people have cast off the Constitution. But shall not they be tried by that Constitution? They must be tried by the law against which they have rebelled. But now they are citizens of the United States, then are they not under the protection of the Constitution of the United States, and having erred must they not be tried under the fundamental law against which they have rebelled? But what does the Radical Congress say? You shall be ruled by a military despotism. [Cheers.] Don't you believe that when 4,000,000 of slaves were given the rights of citizens the character of American citizenship was degraded? [Yes, yes.] I personally felt degraded. The foreigner, intelligent, educated, has to be five years on our soil before he can exercise all the rights of an American citizen, but the enfranchised slave uneducated, or if educated, educated to servility, is at once conceded all those rights. They are not of the governing power, and they must not be admitted to it. This is a white man's Government. [Tremendous cheers and tigers.]

MR. EAGER'S SPEECH.

WM. G. EAGER, of Philadelphia, was the next speaker. He said he stood before them neither as a partisan nor a Democrat, but as an opponent of the Democratic Party. When Mr. LINCOLN called for volunteers to defend the flag of our country, he had cast his vote for Mr. LINCOLN. The war was declared to be a war for the defence of the Union and the Constitution. Had it then been said that this war was for negro suffrage, Mr. LINCOLN'S call would not have been answered. LINCOLN had declared over and over again that this war was solely for the country and the Constitution. Over and over again he had said that the South ought to send representatives to Congress, and that he fervently hoped they would do so. The speaker then declared that it was the Radicals, and not the so-called Copperheads, that had been untrue to the Union. While the Greeleys and others of his class were saying "let the Union go," it was a Southern man—ANDREW JOHNSON—that had made one of the boldest and most important strokes for its preservation. Round ANDREW JOHNSON then they should rally.

A short address by Mr. HERRMAN followed, in which he referred to Mr. LINCOLN'S expressed opinions on the position that the colored race ought to occupy, and said that ANDREW JOHNSON, on this question, stood precisely where Mr. LINCOLN did. The Radicals had said that THOMAS JEFFERSON was in favor of negro suffrage; but in doing so they merely showed their ignorance of JEFFERSON'S writings and opinions. The philosophic GREELEY attempted to explain away JEFFERSON'S arguments, but had signally failed in so doing. Mr. HERRMAN concluded by passing a glowing eulogy on President JOHNSON, whom he characterized as the greatest and purest statesman that ever lived.

On the conclusion of Mr. HERRMAN'S address the meeting adjourned.

A Train Smashed and Burned on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Jan. 28.

At about 12 o'clock on Monday night, the 6 P. M. train from Cincinnati, on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, when about one mile east of North Lewisburg, Champaign County, Ohio, was thrown from the track by the dislodgment of a rail. The train consisted of two passenger coaches, and one sleeping car, besides the freight car and tender, all of which, with the exception of the second or middle passenger coach, were precipitated or upset into a ditch some five or six feet deep. Strange to say, while the tender was turned bottom upward, the locomotive retained its place on the track with the exception of the hind wheels; had the tender not become detached, the engine must have followed the cars down the embankment.

The sleeping car almost directly took fire from the kerosene lamp in the rear end of the car, and then flames followed, first in the centre and then in the other end, soon wrapping it in roaring flames. The first car soon took fire, followed by the second, which latter was the only one not clearly keeled over. Fortunately, the train was not crowded, and all were extricated from the mass of chaos before the flames had reached them. Mr. PETER MILLER, of Bolusville, a commission merchant, had his right leg broken in two places below the knee. Mr. J. MONK, of Duquoin, Illinois, sustained the fracture of two ribs, and, it is feared, is injured internally. There were only about twenty passengers on the train, nearly all of whom were in the sleeping car. One Cincinnati gentleman escaped in his shirt and pants by smashing the window, through which he made his exit. There were three ladies on board, but none of them were injured beyond a few scratches; this morning, however, after having been removed to a hospitable cottage hard by, one gave birth to a fine boy, and both mother and child are doing "as well as could be expected." The contents of the express and baggage cars were entirely rescued without damage. Among the passengers, Mr. LOUIS SWEET, of St. Louis, lost a chronometer and money and clothing. Mr. HERMANN WEIL, of Cincinnati, lost watches, clothing and money. Mr. LOUIS ERB, of New-York, lost a sum of money, together with all his clothing and valuable papers.

A Man Convicted and Sentenced to be Hanged on the Testimony of an Idiot.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Press, Jan. 26.

Yesterday Gov. MARSHALL issued the death-warrant of ANDREOS ROESCH, who was convicted of murder in the first degree at the November term of the District Court of Nicollet County, and sentenced by Judge AUSTIN to be hung on Friday, the 17th day of February next. ROESCH was convicted of killing a neighbor's boy, 15 years of age, JOSEPH LAURER, by name, by taking the boy's gun and beating him over the head with it. The boy's body was found two days after in a slough, where ROESCH had tried to conceal it. The provocation for the murder was injury done by LAUER to one of ROESCH'S cattle. The boy cut the animal with an ax. The principal witness was a boy of ROESCH'S, who testified that he saw his father kill the Laurer boy. The witness was proved to be almost idiotic. He did not know his own age; did not know the days of the week. Thought there were eight days in a week, and ten hours in a day. He confessed to having killed a neighbor's horse by stabbing. At one time he said that he killed the boy. It seems hard to hang a man on the testimony of such a brute and idiot. Judge AUSTIN, we understand, wants as little responsibility as possible for hanging the man on such evidence. Gov. MARSHALL, we believe, assumes that the jury, composed of twelve good men, were the best judges of the man's guilt. They pronounced him guilty. If guilty, he ought to suffer the penalty of the law.

Gen. Hardee's Opinion of Gen. Meade.

Gen. HARDEE (C. S. A.) attended a Bar meeting at Selma, Ala., a few days ago, and made a short speech, in which he referred to the soldierly magnanimity of GRANT and SHERMAN; and of his old classmate, Gen. MEADE, he said: "I know him well. He is emphatically a soldier and a gentleman—a man of ability, honor and integrity. He has come among us, under orders, to execute the laws of Congress, which I know he will do, without fear, favor or affection. But I venture to say that in the execution of these laws, there will be as much of kindness and generosity extended to the people of this district as the nature of his duties will permit. I feel assured that he is free from partisanship, and from personal and sectional prejudice, and that in the discharge of his high office, he will, uninfluenced by other than professional and patriotic motives, look to the good of the entire country."

BILLIARDS.—Last evening several popular "knights of the cue," including such names as GOLDTHWAIT, KAVANAGH, WILMOT, WILSON, BOYLE, LYMAN, GRIFFITH and others—gentlemen well known to the billiard world—paid a complimentary visit to Messrs. HARRIS & SON, (late of Australia,) proprietors of the billiard saloon No. 92 Chatham-street. Several matches were made and games played between the above-named experts, and the skill exhibited by these gentlemen in their playing proved highly satisfactory to the large assemblage of spectators, drawn thither by an announcement previously made, to the effect that the tournament was to take place. The test of skill during these games proceeded from motives of genuine sociability and sincere friendship for the proprietors of the saloon. The entertainment proved highly enjoyable to all who participated.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE TRIAL OF DR. WICKES.—The trial of Dr. E. Z. WICKES, for publishing an obscene work, was continued in the Essex County Court yesterday. On the part of the State, PHILIP VAN BUSKIRK, clerk in the employ of B. W. HOLMES, testified that a short time since WICKES entered his place and exhibited to him two pictures in the *Illustrated Medical Counselor*, and asked him how he liked them, when witness ordered him out of the store. For the defence, a publisher testified that he had this same work, as well as others of the same nature, for sale at his place of business in New-York, but not openly. Dr. DOUGHERTY testified that the work in question resembled medical works in some particulars, and in others it did not. Mr. GUILD, counsel for the defence, summed up at great length. He said it was no wonder the physicians had denounced the book, for WICKES did not belong to the Essex County Medical Society. At the hour of adjournment, the case was not concluded.

GUNPOWDER STORAGE.—Mr. JOHN T. JOHNSTON and citizens of Jersey City having petitioned the Government, through Senator FRELINGHUYSEN, for the removal of gunpowder stored on Ellis Island, the matter was brought to the notice of the Secretary of War. Mr. STANTON, in a letter dated 27th inst., says: "There is no powder belonging to the War Department on Ellis Island, unless it be a few rounds of fixed ammunition for a field battery. Ellis Island is used by the Navy Department as a powder depot, and the powder there most likely belongs to that Department."

RUN OVER BY A HORSE CAR.—An accident happened about 7 o'clock yesterday morning in Newark on one of the Broad-street line of horse cars. An order was given to stop near the Presbyterian Church and the driver applied the brakes, from which he removed his hand to rein in the horses, which were restive, and the brake not being provided with a fastening, as is usual, flew back, starting the car forward so violently that the bolt of the whipple tree came out of the tongue which attaches it to the car, the horses started forward pulling the driver over the front to the ground, and although he managed to withdraw himself from under the wheels of the car, yet his shoulder blade was broken before he did so. He was taken to a drug-store and well cared for.

CHARGED WITH GRAND LARCENY.—OTTO ELMENDOR, said to be a German Count, and EDMUND KOPATZKY, two boarders of Mr. S. WEIL, No. 35 William-street, Newark, and CATHERINE KEIFER, a servant at the same house, were arrested for stealing $75 and some jewelry from Mr. WEIL. KOPATZKY was bailed, the other two committed to prison.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 30—5 P. M.
Consols for money and the account close at....93⅝@93¾
United States Five-twenty Bonds close steady at..72@72½
Illinois Central Railway Shares........86½
Erie Railway Shares........49

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Jan. 30—5 P. M.
United States Five-twenties for the issue of 1862, 75¾@76.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Jan. 30—5 P. M.
COTTON firmer. The sales to-day foot up 18,000 bales. The following are the closing quotations:
Middling Uplands........7⅞d.
Middling Orleans........8⅛d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn heavy at 44s. 3d. for Mixed Western. Wheat, 16s. for White California, and 14s. 6d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Barley, 5s. 6d. for American. Oats, 3s. 11d. for American. Peas, 46s. 3d. for Canadian. Flour, 37s. 6d. for Western.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 120s. for Winter-cured Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 74s. for new Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 52s. 6d. for fine American. Cheese, 52s. 6d. for fine American. Bacon, 39s. 6d. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar quiet and steady, 24s. 6d. Resin, 6s. 3d. for Common Wilmington, and 11s. for fine Pale. Tallow, 42s. 3d. for American. Petroleum, 1s. 2½d. for refined. Spirits of Turpentine, 29s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 30—5 P. M.
Whale Oil, £36 ℔ 252 gallons; Sperm Oil, £110 ℔ ton; Linseed Oil, £36 10s. ℔ ton; Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. for thin oblong.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Jan. 30—5 P. M.
PETROLEUM—42½ francs for Standard White.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 30—Evening.
The weekly returns of the Bank of England show that the amount of bullion in its vaults has increased £119,000 since the last report of Jan. 23.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Jan. 30—Evening.
United States Bonds closed at 76 for the issue of 1862.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Jan. 30—Evening.
The latest sales of Standard White Petroleum were made at 42 francs.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 30—Evening.
The Bourse closed stronger, and Rentes are higher.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 30—Evening.
American Securities closed firm at the rates last quoted.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Jan. 30.
FLOUR moderately active; Spring Extras, $8 75@$11. WHEAT quiet and steady at $2 11@$2 12 for No. 1, and $2 08@$2 08¼ for No. 2. CORN—Old nominal; new firm at 82½c. OATS more active and advanced ½c., closing firm at 58¼c. RYE dull and declined 2c.@3c.; sales at $1 47 for No. 1. BARLEY neglected at $2 08 for No. 2, and $1 82 for rejected. PROVISIONS firm and a shade higher; ordinary Mess, $19@$19 50; standard offered at $20 75; $20 50 was bid; first-class brands inactive and nominal at $21. LARD advanced ⅛c.; sales at 12¾c.@13c. BULK MEATS firmer; Shoulders 7½c.@7¾c., loose. English MEATS more active; Long Clear Middles 10½c., boxed; Short Clear 11⅜c., loose. Pickled MEATS quiet and firm; Hams 12c., packed. Green Hams firmer at 11c. from the block. Dressed HOGS active and advanced 20c., closing firm at $7 70@$8 60. LIVE HOGS active and firm at an advace of 10c.@15c.; the range was $5 25@$7 85. BEEF CATTLE moderately active at $5 80@$7 40 for good to choice shipping. COFFEE steady and unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 72,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 3,600 Dressed Hogs, 2,800 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,600 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Corn, 2,800 Live Hogs, 598 Dressed Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 30.
COTTON quiet and firm; Middlings, 18c.@18¼c.; sales, 3,500 bales; receipts, 3,300 bales; exports, 8,838 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES—Receipts light, and prices firm. FLOUR firm; Superfine, asking, $10 50@$10 75; Double Extra, $11 25@$11 50. CORN—Stock small, market firm at $1 05. OATS quiet at 84c. MESS PORK advanced $1 25@$1 50 ℔ bbl.; sales at $24@$24 50; holders asking $25. BACON advanced—Shoulders, 10⅞c.; Clear Sides, 13½c.@14c. LARD—Holders asking 14c. for Tierces. Sterling Exchange, 151@153¾. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅜ ℔ cent. discount. Gold, 139@139¼.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Jan. 30.
FLOUR is quiet and unchanged; sales, 350 bbls. City Ground Spring at $10 25@$10 50; White Canada, $13 75; Western Spring, $10 75. WHEAT in better inquiry for Winter; market firm; sales, 4,500 bushels White Canada at $2 90@$3, and 4,200 bushels Amber Canada at about $2 26. CORN dull and nominally unchanged. OATS unchanged and no demand. RYE entirely nominal. BARLEY firmer; Canada held by some at $2, buyers holding off. MESS PORK firmer; sales of ten-barrel lots at $22 50 for heavy; $21 50 for light. LARD firm at 13¾c.@14c. DRESSED HOGS dull; sales, 100 light at $8 60.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 30.
FLOUR is more active, the demand being chiefly for the Eastern, interior and Southern trade; sales 2,600 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White; $14 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and small sales of No. 1 Chicago Spring at $2 40. CORN quiet; nominally at $1 28 for old Mixed Western. OATS and other grains scarce and quiet. CORN MEAL, $2 75 ℔ 100 lbs. MILL FEED firm; Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $40; Middlings, $46 per ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 10; to New York, $1; to Albany, 67c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 30.
FLOUR in fair demand, but unchanged. WHEAT heavy and held at $2 50@$2 55 for No. 2 and No. 1 Winter. CORN dull at 81c.@82c. for Ear. OATS firm at 68c. for No. 1. RYE firmer and higher at $1 60@$1 65. BARLEY firm and scarce at $2 30 for Fall, and $2 35 for Choice. COTTON advancing and in good demand at 17½c. for Middling. MESS PORK held at $20 50@$21 50 for Old and New; these rates were above the views of buyers. BACON, 9¼c.@11½c.@12c. LARD, 13½c. for Prime; sales of Country at 13c. Gold, 140¼, buying.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 30.
Receipts of BEEF CATTLE this week 2,700 head, and 200 head of Dressed Beef. Buyers fought to force concessions, but advices from New York being somewhat more favorable, holders were firm at last week's prices, and sales are rather slow; sales 1,200 head at 5c.@6c. for interior; 7c.@8c. for ordinary to fair; 8½c.@9½c. for good to extra, and 10c.@10½c. for premium. SHEEP—Receipts, 15,000 head; sales 8,000 head at 4½c.@7¼c., the latter for fine wool State, averaging 115 lbs. No sales of LIVE HOGS. DRESSED HOGS in fair request at 9½c.@10c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 30.
FLOUR has advanced 25c. ℔ bbl.; Extra, $7 75@$8 25; Superfine, $7@$7 50; shipped 1,000 bbls. by the steamer *Constitution*, for New-York. WHEAT firm at $2 55. Legal tenders, 72¼c.

MOBILE, Thursday, Jan. 30.
COTTON—Sales 4,000 bales Middling at 16¾c.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
City of Antwerp	Feb. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
France	Feb. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
United Kingdom	Feb. 1	New-York	Glasgow.
Colorado	Feb. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Cella	Feb. 5	New-York	London.
Persia	Feb. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR ASPINWALL.			
Arizona	Feb. 1	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

FRIDAY.

Mails for Europe via Portland, by the *Moravian*, close at the General Post-office at 1:30 P. M.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Europe, via Liverpool, by the *City of Antwerp*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, California, &c., by the *Arizona*, close at the General Post-office at 11:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at........5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails....5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 6:30 and 4:45 P. M.
Long Island........5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River........3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad........5 P. M.
North Mails........5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way........5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail........5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at........1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 30.—*In steamship Ville de Paris, from Havre and Brest*—Mr. Sarr, T. Sargent, Mr. and Mrs. Ford and family, H. A. Kelley, Mr. Boell, Mr. Barney, E. R. Johnson, Mrs. Connell, J. Taylor, Mr. MacCreery, Mr. and Mrs. Vingut, Eug. Mantone, Mr. and Mrs. Jacquin, E. Jardine, A. Folsch, Mr. Sanbol, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd, Mr. Hemberger, G. A. Goedecke, Mr. Stanly, Lecouteulx de Caumont, Mr. and Mrs. Sauvan and family, Mr. Corye, Mr. Letampe, John Ochse, Charles Ochse, Mrs. A. Brument, Mrs. Lorcher, Mrs. Chomson, Mr. Montrose.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana—L. S. Pond, A. Martinez, J. B. Elwood, Manuel Ramirez, Geo. Westerdyke, A. Gonzales, John McGrail, Wm. J. Smith, F. H. T. Bellew, Enrique Raventez, P. Hendrickson, J. S. Black, Alfred Chapman, Robert Waterson, Thomas Seaman.

In steamship Marmion, from Savannah—Frank W. Russell and lady, Jack Himrod, Fred. Simpson, Miss L. Stewart, Miss Kate Johnson, Mrs. Wilson, J. D. Ward, R. F. Henry.

JAN. 30.—*In steamship Colorado, from Liverpool*—Rev. A. Heron, William Heron, and 188 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 12 | Sun sets...... 5 16 | Moon sets....12 00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..11 37 | Gov. Island.12 26 | Hell Gate...... 1 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 30.

Cleared.

Steamships Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, Goodspeed & White; Somerset, Childs, Baltimore, C. W. Perveil; Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Herman Livingston, Eaton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Ship Marlborough, (Br.,) Armstrong, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess.

Bark Northern Queen, (Br.,) Scott, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt's Son & Co.

Brigs Havana, Bennis, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; E. C. Redman, Redman, Ponce, Winchester & Leeds; Catawba, Gilchrist, Cienfuegos and Trinidad, J. E. Ward & Co.

Schr. O. C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamship Colorado, (Br.,) Cutting, Liverpool Jan. 14, via Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and 190 passengers to Williams & Guion. Has had westerly gales most of the passage. Jan. 27, lat. 42 2, lon. 62, passed steamship City of Boston, hence for Liverpool. The C. arrived off the Highlands at noon on the 29th, and was detained by the snow-storm and dense fog.

Steamship Marmion, Faircloth, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Jan. 27, at noon, lat. 33 48 N., lon. 77 28 W., exchanged signals with steamship Charleston, hence for Charleston. Same day, at 3:30 P. M., Lookout Shoals N. E. 20 miles, exchanged with steamship Montgomery, hence for Savannah; at 4:15 P. M., saw steamship San Salvador, hence for Savannah, and at 5:35 P. M., saw steamship Saragossa, hence for Charleston. 28th, 11 A. M., 50 miles north of Cape Hatteras, saw steamship El Cid, hence for Newbern, N. C. 29th, at 4:30 P. M., John Lewis, seaman, died of consumption. The M. experienced heavy N. E. gales and snow-storms since passing Hatteras.

Steamship Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Carly, Havre Jan. 16, via Brest 18th, at 9 P. M., with mdse. and 203 passengers to George Mackenzie. Jan. 27, at 5 P. M., lat. 43 17, lon. 54 15 W., exchanged night signals with a steamer belonging to the North German Lloyds, (Bremen,) hence for Bremen.

Steamship Columbia, Carnaghan, from Glasgow Jan. 15, and Lough Foyle 16th, with mdse. and 120 passengers to Henderson Brothers. Experienced strong westerly gales on the passage.

Steamship Cortes, Whitman, New-Orleans Jan. 22, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Jan. 29, off the Capes of Delaware, spoke bark Jennie, steering north.

Steamship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana Jan. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. Anchored in the Lower Bay at 5 P. M. on the 29th.

Steamship Mary Sanford, Moore, Wilmington, N. C., 72 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Yazoo, Hodges, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamer Galatea, Nye, Providence.

Steamer Metis, Gale, Bristol.

Schr. N. H. Hall, Murphy, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Roberts, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., fresh and clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Australasian and Aleppo, for Liverpool; Weser, for Bremen; Morro Castle, for Havana; Herman Livingston, for Savannah.

By Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—Sld steamship Constitution, for Panama, with $1,093,000 in treasure, $1,068,000 of which is for New-York; ships Queen of the East, for Liverpool; Anne Mary, for Liverpool.

The bark Victoria, from London, with a cargo of lumber for Callao, went ashore on Point Wilson, Puget Sound, Jan. 27.

The bark Prince of Wales sailed from Victoria for London, Jan. 24.

Navigation on the Columbia and Willamett Rivers is still closed by ice.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 30.—Sld. steamers Rebecca Clyde, for Wilmington; Miami, for New-York; Esteralla, for Aspinwall; brig Homely, for New-York; schr. Montezuma, for Galveston; ship Ellen Stewart, for Rotterdam.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 28, P. M.—Arr. schr. Louise A. Swett, Kennedy, Tangiers, for Boston.

Sld. schrs. T. J. Trafton, Old Chad, C. E. Paige, S. A. Hoffman, Mary A.

29th, A. M.—No arrivals. Wind E. N. E., cloudy.

Miscellaneous.

The ferry-boat Pacific and the tugboat James A. Wright collided in the East River this morning. The Pacific lost her rudder and sustained other damage. The Wright had her side stove in. Alonzo Diver, deck hand on the tug, was knocked overboard, but was rescued without injury.

THE GETTYSBURG SPRING.

ITS REMARKABLE HISTORY AND STATEMENTS OF WONDERFUL CURES, AS GIVEN BY INVALIDS AND PHYSICIANS WHO HAVE USED THE GETTYSBURG WATER.

The Spring from which the Gettysburg Water is taken is situated in a miniature valley on the McClean farm, about one mile west of the town of Gettysburg, Adams County, Penn. It presents the singular phenomenon of a mineral spring having a number of outlets through the rocks, within a distance of several yards, and even rods, of each other. The identity of the Water thus discharged from apparently several sources is fully established by chemical and medical tests. This Spring enjoyed a local traditional reputation for curative and sanitary virtues before the arrival of the armies which contended for the mastery on its surrounding fields, and the first struggle commenced immediately around the Spring; but these virtues are said to have been first practically demonstrated by some of the wounded who had fallen in its vicinity—so at least says one of the legends of the great battle. This caused the Water to be practically tried as a medicine by some of the citizens, and finally to be analyzed by experienced chemists—with what result will appear in the following statement:

An analysis of this Spring, conducted by Professor Mayer, late assistant of Professor Henry, of the Government Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, gives, in one imperial gallon of this water, the following contents:

	Grains Troy.
Bi-carbonate of Soda. Bi-carbonate of Lithia.	46.05
Bi-carbonate of Potash	trace.
Bi-carbonate of Magnesia	76.05
Bi-carbonate of Iron	trace.
Bi-carbonate of Lime	81.00
Sulphate of Lime	53.20
Chlorides	trace.
Phosphates	trace.
Silica	10.00
Total	266.30

The interesting disclosure of this analysis is the Carbonate of Lithia in this water. It was deemed so extraordinary in view of the great interest which this new agent of Materia Medica is exciting in the medical world, that an appeal was made to Professor Henry for confirmation of the analysis, to which the latter promptly replied—

I am well acquainted with Professor Mayer, and doubt not that any analysis published by him is correct. JOSEPH HENRY.

Prof. Henry being recognized as the highest chemical authority in the country, we are obliged to accept this analysis as evidence of the existence of a Lithia Spring in America. But chemical analyses of mineral springs furnish hints rather than guidance to physicians or invalids, as has been well remarked by an eminent medical writer. It is by the unerring test of their effects upon the sick and afflicted that their value as medicines is definitely determined.

The Cures of the Gettysburg Water.

The medical virtues of the Gettysburg Water are so various, so extraordinary even as compared with those of the great springs of the Old and New Worlds, that we have deemed it due to ourselves and to the medical public to have the facts which evidence them verified, not only by the statements of invalids and their medical advisers, but by the corroborative testimony of physicians of high reputation, some of whom have made the study and application of medicinal waters a specialty.

In securing, however, the highest testimony in regard to the curative effects of the Gettysburg Water, we have deemed it proper to state some facts which have fallen under our own observation, on our own authority, but without soliciting or expecting credence for our statements further than they may appear reasonable and deserving.

A distinguished American physician, whose attention has been directed to the astonishing curative phenomena presented by the Gettysburg Water is John Bell, M. D., of Philadelphia.

This gentleman is the author of a "Treatise on Baths, and an Account of the Mineral and Thermal Springs in the United States and Canada," and is regarded as one of the highest authorities on these subjects by his medical brethren.

He has not only investigated its curative effects, but medically tried it in the practice of his profession during the past year, and has stated the results of his investigations and experiments in several communications published in the Medical and Surgical Reporter of the 28th of September and the 5th of October, 1867. In one of these papers he makes the following statement:

"The water of the Gettysburg Spring belongs to the alkaline or carbonated class. The bi-carbonates of soda and lithia, and the kindred bi-carbonates of magnesia and lime, would suggest its adaptation to a long list of disorders of the stomach and bowels, and also of the kidneys and bladder. If we look at accounts of celebrated springs in Europe, of the alkaline class—Ems, Teplitz, Vichy and Mont d'Or—we shall have this suggestion strengthened, and learn that, in addition to the disorders of the digestive mucous surfaces, are those of the pulmonary, such as chronic catarrh and bronchitis, and humid asthma, which are relieved or cured by the waters of this class. Home experience has anticipated the conclusions drawn from chemistry, and by analogy, from the effects of the waters of other springs. It tells us that the Gettysburg Water has proved signally curative and restorative effects in different forms of dyspepsia—sickness of stomach, heartburn, waterbrash, acute neuralgic pains, and loss of appetite—and also in chronic diarrhoea and torpid state of the liver. Gout, chronic rheumatism, and resulting nodosities of the joints have been overcome to a remarkable extent by the drinking of this water. Approaching and actual paralysis have been carried off by the same means. In one case, diabetes, that often unmanageable disease, was arrested in its progress."

Rheumatism, with Urate Deposits, or Hard Lumps.

The curative effects of this water on those forms of Rheumatism which deposit urates, or chalk stones, in the body, or on limbs and joints, have already arrested the attention of the American branch of the profession, and will soon command the attention of the medical world.

As the power of dissolving these concretions and of eliminating the matter composing them from the human system is not as yet ascertained to reside in any other modern spring, or to belong to any agent of Materia Medica, it has been deemed expedient to establish beyond a doubt its existence in the Spring of Gettysburg by reference to a sufficient number of illustrations to carry conviction to the minds of the most skeptical.

Dr. S. E. Hall, late of Gettysburg, reports a cure of this class of rheumatic affection, which is pronounced by eminent medical authorities to be without a parallel. The patient was a Mr. Deihl, an Ex-Commissioner of Adams County, Penn.

Mr. Deihl's own statement of his afflictions and cure is interesting and instructive to all who wish to use this water for Rheumatism or Gout.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND DIABETES.

Mr. Deihl says:

"I have suffered, more or less, from rheumatism for thirty years past, and for many years from diabetes in its most aggravated form. During ten years past hard lumps have formed above and around my knee joints, as hard as stone, so that I had to be careful in sitting down not to bend the knee joint too suddenly, lest they would rupture or cut the skin. On one leg they were near as large as a hen's egg, on the other smaller. The diabetes was so severe for many years that I did not get an hour's sleep at one time, and it was only kept under by rigid dieting. I have tried everything in the way of cure, the remedies of all schools of medicine, including electro-magnetism and the nostrums of the quacks, without effect. I had in fact given up in despair when the idea occurred to me of trying the Gettysburg Water. I commenced with three gills per day, taken between meals, which I gradually increased. For six or eight days it produced upon me an effect not unlike intoxication, except that it lacked the stimulus. It also aggravated the diabetes to an alarming extent, after which I speedily improved in all respects, and dispensed with my cane and crutch, which I had been previously compelled to use at the same season of the year. The diabetes was arrested. The lumps on one of my legs disappeared, and one of the largest of the two on my other leg, while the remaining lump is nearly dissipated. All this was the effect of the use of this water during only six weeks."

Dr. John Bell, of Philadelphia, referring to this one of the numerous instances of its solution of urate deposits, or the chalk stones of rheumatism, says:

"This case of Mr. D. is truly extraordinary. The nodes or hard tumors on the joints were of very unusual size. As regards their hardness and composition, we are forced to believe that their main bulk consisted of inorganic matter—chalk, (carbonate of lime,) true chalk stone, or urate of soda, commonly, but erroneously, called by the same name. Both of these deposits are met with on the joints in rheumatism, as well as (though not so frequently) in gout. Were we to suppose these swellings to be ligamentous or cartilaginous, with bony matter deposited, our surprise at their disappearance would be none the less. Recourse to all known therapeutical agents and modes of treatment are ineffectual beyond, sometimes, a reduction of the size of the nodes of a gouty or rheumatic nature by absorption of a part of the outer and investing structure. But the entire removal of the inorganic body, without surgical intervention, has not, we believe, hitherto been brought about by either internal remedies or external applications, or by both united. In the case now under notice, we cannot believe that the absorbents would be equal to the task of sucking up, as it were, the deposited inorganic matter, unless this deposit had been subjected to the solvent action of the blood brought to the part by the delicate capillaries. Whence comes this solvent property? Is it from the *lithia* of the Gettysburg Water which, after having been taken into the stomach, found its way into the circulation?"

Dr. H. S. Huber, of Gettysburg, thus reports a cure of rheumatism or rheumatic gout of the class under consideration:

GETTYSBURG, Penn., Sept. 1, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your inquiry respecting Mrs. Culp, I would say that I saw her last January, when she was suffering from chronic rheumatism in her left shoulder, arm and hand. Her shoulder joint and joints of fingers were enlarged, and fingers distorted. She was entirely unable to use her hand.

I advised her to use water from your Spring.

Very respectfully yours, H. S. HUBER.

Mrs. Culp says:

"I was so weak that when I commenced the water I could not drink it or anything else, without stopping to pant from the exertion. Soon after I commenced I rapidly recovered the use of my arms and of my hand, the enlargements or lumps on the shoulder joints and finger joints disappeared; my fingers and hand resumed their natural shape, only one small lump remaining in the centre of the hand, but which did not give me any trouble. My strength also rapidly improved."

Dr. Shearer, of Baltimore, thus reports a case of this description of rheumatism:

Case No. 2—Has had rheumatism for ten years; pain at times intense; to use her own language, every muscle and joint aching. Deposits of urate of soda in all the joints of the fingers of both hands; ankles swollen and exceedingly painful; locomotion almost impossible, and the patient comparatively helpless. The water was commenced in quantities of eight ounces three times a day, for ten days, then discontinued for three days, to be resumed as before. This was kept up for three months, with a result really surprising. At the end of that time, the deposits in the joints had diminished fully one-half; pain had entirely disappeared, except when attempting to walk too far when it would reappear slightly in the ankle. Appetite had improved, and with it increased strength, when at this date the patient was compelled to leave for a distant part of the country. During the use of the water for the first three or four weeks, an extraordinary quantity of uric acid, in large crystals, was deposited from the urine; and from that period improvement took place rapidly. That this patient was not entirely relieved, was simply because the water was not continued for a sufficient length of time.

I might recite a number of cases almost as severe as the one just mentioned, all of whom have been wonderfully relieved by the water; but consider it unnecessary to do so.

Quite a number of equally remarkable cures of rheumatism or rheumatic gout, which have reached the state of urate deposits, are in progress in different parts of the country.

One of these has sufficiently progressed for reference, and is certified by an authority so respectable as to dispense with medical verification, being no less a person than the celebrated Catholic Priest, P. E. Moiarty.

AN ALMOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF A CATHOLIC PRIEST.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, CHESTNUT HILL,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to offer my testimony regarding the water of Gettysburg Spring. After a fair trial, I have the gratification to declare that my experience corresponds with all that has been asserted about the medicinal virtue of this water. I have suffered from chronic rheumatism for 16 years, and during that period I have been on four occasions confined to bed for five months with acute inflammation. The last attack commenced on the 8th of December, 1866, and I believe that, in repeated fits of the acute form, I have had the greatest pain produced by this terrible malady. I was so crippled in every joint that I could not leave my room during eight months, and I expected to be in this condition for the remainder of my life. Since I commenced the regular use of the water, in proper doses of a gill three times a day, I have been gradually and surely relieved, until at the present date, the rheumatic principle is entirely removed. I have now consumed ten gallons of the water, without any other kind of remedy. I am still incommoded by stiffness arising from the damaged condition of veins, tissues, &c., but I feel a daily improvement. So far from being at any time disagreeably affected, my general health has been remarkably benefited. I advised some of my neighbors to use the water, and it has effectually cured dyspepsia and kidney disease.

This is the first testimonial of the kind I have ever written, and I owe it to you through a feeling of duty to the community. I have delayed for a long time in order to avoid the slightest risk of hastiness or delusion. Most earnestly I would recommend this charming remedy to all persons affected by any of the ailments to which it is applicable.

Yours truly,
P. E. MORIARTY, D. D.

Gout.

Though no cures of gout involving the removal of urate deposits, or hard lumps, with the Gettysburg Water have as yet been reported, quite a number of permanent cures of this distressing and hitherto incurable malady have been effected through its agency—facts scarcely less deeply interesting to the profession and the sufferers from this disease. Heretofore the world has discovered nothing better than a palliative for gout. Neither the White Sulphur Springs of the United States nor the Vichy of France profess to supply anything else, yet these are the chief reliance of the afflicted with gout and rheumatism of the two continents. That the Gettysburg Spring offers a remedy which approaches to something like a specific for this disease, might be proven by reference to a number of permanent cures, but want of space will preclude such reference. The following cures of what may be regarded as types of the several forms of this malady will suffice.

WANDERING GOUT.

The following is the statement of Hon. J. B. Danner of his affliction with what has been designated as "Wandering Gout." Mr. Danner formerly represented his districts in Congress. He says:

"I have been for twenty years the victim of a complication of afflictions, consisting of chronic sore throat, dyspepsia, liver complaint and rheumatic pains in the breast, sides and limbs.

All these symptoms were constantly present in a milder form, subject to periodical aggravations of a distressing and alarming character, as, for instance, palpitation of the heart and temporary total paralysis of both arms on the least unusual exercise, night attacks of vomiting, with excruciating agony in the stomach, &c., &c. I of course tried the more approved remedies, and availed myself of the skill of the best physicians, but all without relief; I was getting worse instead of better.

Such was briefly my condition when I commenced the use of the Gettysburg Water; after which I rapidly improved in health and spirits, till I am better than I have been for twenty years.

My wife has also been cured of a stomach disease, accompanied with severe headache, by the water. Its effect on me has been gradual and insensible; I only know from the great improvement effected on my health and spirits that I have been taking medicinal waters at all."

Dr. Bell says of this cure:

"This gentleman's case would, some years ago, when the disease was more common and more carefully observed than it is at present, have been regarded as one of the wandering gout."

Dr. Shearer, the physician before referred to, reports a cure of old-fashioned gout.

OLD-FASHIONED GOUT.

"Case 1. Mr. ——, aged 40, plethoric, sedentary, habits, high liver, has been suffering from attacks of gout for several years, averaging four attacks each year, and lasting from three days to a week; pains so severe as to be excruciating, confined to the great toe, sometimes both; suffered also from constipation, frequent attacks of sick headache, &c. In all, about seven or eight gallons of the water was taken, extending over a period of four months. Has not had the slightest symptom of his old enemy for a period of ten months, although exposed to causes which invariably provoked an attack previously."

Kidney and Urinary Diseases.

The instances in which this water has been successfully employed by invalids and physicians in the treatment of dyspepsia, of kidney and urinary diseases, are so numerous as to prevent even a reference to remarkable cures. The general testimony of several physicians is substituted, with the report of a single cure of what may be regarded as an exaggerated expression of these diseases.

Dr. Thomas Shearer, of Baltimore, an intelligent physician, has extensively employed this water in his practice, and is credited with it quite a number of remarkable cures. His report of several of these is given under the appropriate headings.

One of the cases thus reported will prove interesting to the curious in medical lore, considered in connection with the general characteristics of the Gettysburg Spring. It is that of impotence, associated with a terrible and distressing kidney and urinary disease.

Dr. Bell has noted the resemblance of the sensible properties of this Spring to that of Forges, in the Department of the Lower Seine, France.

"This Spring enjoys," he says, "a historic fame, from the circumstance of Ann of Austria, wife of Louis XIII., who had been 18 years childless, becoming a mother after having made use of its waters for a season."

How remarkable the coincidence that a resemblance in sensible properties should also involve and be accompanied by a resemblance in certain curative virtues! For if the Spring at Gettysburg does not cure barrenness in females, (of which fact we have as yet no instance,) it does cure its kindred infirmity, impotence, as certified by Dr. Shearer, and by numerous sufferers from this distressing and alarmingly-increasing affliction, for renewing constitutions and their natural forces.

GRAVEL, STRANGURY, IMPOTENCE.

Dr. Shearer says:

"A gentleman consulted me, who stated that for nearly twenty years he had been suffering from disease of the kidneys or bladder, or both. His symptoms were as follows: Almost always an aching, and sometimes an acute pain across the back in the region of the kidneys, sensations as if the back was half sawed through, pain in back, aggravated by standing or lying too long in bed; urine at times containing copious phosphate deposits; at other times, and for some weeks continuously, the urine appeared normal in color, quantity and specific gravity. Repeated daily tests showed that the urine had a decidedly acid reaction, and an examination by the catheter revealed great tenderness of the membranous portion of the urethra, enlarged prostate, and extreme irritability of the neck of the bladder. Not much inconvenience was experienced in passing water during the morning and forenoon, but in the afternoon the patient suffered from symptoms of strangury, lasting from three to four hours, and only mitigated by remaining perfectly quiet. Other symptoms were, burning in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet in Summer, and in Winter icy coldness of the feet from morning till night, entire loss of sexual desire, with mental depression and extreme constipation of the bowels. The stomach seemed to be in good order, appetite fair, and digestion perfect. As no trace of blood had been discovered in the urine, or any evidence of pus globules, the idea of ulceration had to be abandoned. The patient had been subjected to both allopathic and homeopathic treatment, but without any reliable permanent benefit.

The patient, after six weeks' use of the Water (taken before breakfast, dinner, and on retiring, eight ounces each time), felt like a new man. Unpleasant symptoms gradually disappeared; but, lest the effects might prove only palliative, I directed it to be discontinued for a week, then resumed for four weeks, for two months more; and up to the present time my patient remains entirely well. In this case the Water acted as a mild diuretic at times, although this result was by no means uniform, and while on the bowels no aperient action was produced, the constipation yielded very soon, and the bowels are now healthy and regular."

CALCULUS, OR STONE IN THE BLADDER.

Dr. Bell says:

"Even were direct evidence wanting, we are quite safe in attributing to the Gettysburg Water ameliorating and, if taken in time, curative effects in diseases of the kidneys in which calculi, or gravel of uric acid, are formed and discharged."

This learned physician did not go far enough in his conjectures, if some of our correspondents are to be credited.

One of these writes us:

"I did not inform you, when ordering the first demijohn of Gettysburg Water, that I proposed to use it for the reduction of calculus, or stone in the bladder, by which my life has been threatened. I did not do so, because I had but little faith that it would do me any good. I had been given up by the doctors, who said that nothing but an operation could save me, and that could only be performed at the risk of life. It was under these circumstances that I sent for the Water. I had not taken it over a week, however, before I was convinced by my feelings and by the amount of matter discharged from my urine, that the calculous or stone was being dissolved.

Even my physician now admits that the immediate danger is passed, though he refuses to certify that the Water has done it, as he did not prescribe it, and does not professionally know that I have been using it. He also thinks that the calculus will reform. But I believe that I am as good as cured, and will use the Water for a year to come, if not during the remainder of my life. Had you not better see my physician?"

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

Another correspondent informs us that he has been using the Gettysburg Water on another form of kidney disease deemed incurable by ordinary remedies. We refer to Bright's disease of the kidneys.

He says:

"I have been afflicted with a dreadful affection of the kidneys, which two eminent Baltimore physicians pronounce to be Bright's disease, and say that I cannot be cured. I am, however, being cured by the Gettysburg Water, and will soon give a certificate to that effect."

These non-professional statements are given for what they are worth, though we have ourselves no doubt of their substantial correctness. Other similar cases are reported to be in progress, and measures are being taken to present them to the invalid public with medical verification.

The foregoing furnish illustrations of only a small proportion of the kidney and urinary diseases cured by the Gettysburg Water.

INCONTINENCE OF URINE, STRICTURE, ETC.

Incontinence of urine is almost invariably cured by it. It has been used as an injection for the chronically-diseased urethra and uterus, with wonderful results, where all other remedies failed. When thus used, two or three injections should be made in immediate succession. Stricture has thus been cured and avoided in connection with the use of the water as a drink.

The remains of old diseases have also been removed by the same agency.

DIABETES.

The case of Peter Deihl, reported under the head of Rheumatism, was complicated with one of the worst phases of Diabetes ever before cured, and is quite sufficient to establish the claim of this water as a remedy for this ordinarily incurable and terrible malady.

The cure of Diabetes, as one of the attendants of gout or rheumatism, which it was in this instance, is regarded as remarkable and of rare occurrence even at Vichy.

Dyspepsia.

One single cure of Dyspepsia with this Water, referred to by Dr. Bell, with the accompanying remarks of this distinguished medical writer, upon its extraordinary power over this hydra of disease, will suffice. It is that of Mrs. Tawny, of Adams County. She thus describes her own dreadful malady and cure:

"I have been afflicted with a stomach disease, or with Dyspepsia, in one of its most terrible forms for some 20 years. I tried medicines and the prescriptions of various skillful physicians as long as I could retain medicines on my stomach. But during the last ten years I could not take medicine at all. I could not drink coffee or tea or other fluid, or even common water, without vomiting, and could barely take sufficient food to sustain life. I was gradually reduced almost to a skeleton—was so weak most of the time that I could not even sit up in a chair—was frequently racked with pains and harassed with gloomy forebodings, apprehensions, and depression of spirit—was, in short, one of the most miserable beings that ever lived. This was my condition when I commenced the use of the Gettysburg Water, which was the only thing that would lay on my stomach. I have used it for some months, and am completely recovered from my long afflictions. It has proved to me a veritable water of life."

Dr. Bell says in reference to this and other cures of Dyspepsia with this Water:

"The manifest sanitary influence exerted by the Gettysburg Water over Dyspepsia, naturally prompts to some remarks on the proteiform character of this disease. Imperfect and disordered digestion, which is called Dyspepsia, is attended by a host of symptoms, but the smaller number of which are directly referred to the state of the stomach and bowels. The dyspeptic often suffers from one or more of the following secondary disorders, viz.: Headache, vertigo, neuralgia, cough, stricture, and pain of the chest, asthmatic oppression, palpitations and hypochondriasis, and, if the invalid be a female, hysteria and derangements of health depending on her peculiar organization. The digestive apparatus failing to do its duty, the food cannot be manufactured into chyle and blood of such a quality, and in such quantity, as to meet the wants of the other organs. The brain and nerves and muscles suffer in consequence, and perform their respective offices of thought, sensation and locomotion feebly and with effort. The heart suffers from palpitation and irregular contraction of its muscular walls, and the blood-vessels transmit an impoverished vital fluid to the organs through which they are distributed, and in which they deposit the nutritive matter required by each of them for its growth and performance of its particular duty. The skin is pale, when not sallow or jaundiced, and is cold and rough to the touch. From this imperfect nutrition, aided by impure air, and damp and dark lodgings, there ensues scrofula with its many guises and chronic affections of the skin. The kidneys which are in close sympathy with the digestive organs, soon evince responsive disease. Many of these remote symptoms are treated as if they were separate and independent disorders; and, of course, empirically, in place of their being regarded as effects of a common cause, viz., 'impaired and disordered digestion.' If, then, we have a remedy at once simple and efficacious, for this central and primary disease, in the Gettysburg Water, we have the means at the same time, of preventing and curing a long catalogue of outlying and secondary derangements, which if they do not destroy life, make it miserable and too often useless."

General and Local Debility.

Whether this Water derives its tonic or strengthening power from the iron mingled with its other ingredients is rather an interesting than a useful inquiry; about the fact of its possessing it there can be no controversy or doubt.

GENERAL DEBILITY.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE, July 12, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: I feel it due to you and the community to state that we have used the Water of your spring in our family with manifest advantage, although it has not been used with regularity.

The Janitor of the College, who suffered much from rheumatism in his back and limbs, was greatly relieved by the use of the Water. My deliberate conviction is that the Waters of your spring will not fail to bring relief in cases of dyspepsia, rheumatism and *general debility*, and this conviction is based upon the many cases in which relief has been afforded and cures effected.

Yours truly, H. F. BAUGHER,
President of the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg.

Nervous Diseases.

FITS, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, &c.

Dr. Bell has suggested trials of this Water upon the nervous system, and its probable utility in certain nervous affections, and in what is vaguely called nervous debility.

The power of this Water over nervous disorders is certainly wonderful and inexplicable. It not only restores tone and strength to the nervous system, but it allays excitement and irritability and soothes the victim of overwrought nervous susceptibilities. It will often bring sleep when all other remedies fail, and might be used, no doubt, without injury to the sufferers, to soothe and quiet infants.

There are also accounts of its having proved effectual in the relief or cure of St. Vitus's dance, as well as epileptic fits, hysteria, neuralgia, nervous rheumatism, and in various other affections of the nervous system.

CATARRHS OF HEAD AND THROAT AND HUMID ASTHMA.

The cure of Hon. J. B. Danner, of Gettysburgh, of a bronchial affection of 20 years' standing, is not the only illustration of this specific virtue of this Water; they are numerous in the vicinity of the Springs.

Catarrhs of the throat and head are almost invariably cured by this Water; also humid asthma.

Gettysburg Water as a Preventive of Disease.

The demonstrated power of this Water over uric acid and over urates suggests its use as a preventive, as well as a cure of disease.

We will endeavor to make our remarks intelligible to the non-professional reader. Uric acid, when present in the system in undue proportions, or when not properly discharged from it by the kidneys, combines with the alkalies of the human body, or with those introduced into it with the food, forming a compound called urates. Some of these have the appearance and consistence of cream or dissolved chalk, as they sometimes ooze from the skins of rheumatics. But they are of different appearance and character, owing to the alkali with which the acid has combined.

These urates are formed or introduced into the blood, thus clogging the circulation and destroying its normal and healthful character. As they accumulate, they are deposited around joints, in the gall and urinary bladders, and in various other organs of the system, thus producing such a number and variety of distressing and fatal maladies that it would require a small book to catalogue and describe them. The majority of the various forms of dyspepsia, of rheumatism, of gout, of gravel, and of kidney and urinary diseases generally are known to be directly produced by urates. Gall-stones and calculus, or stone in the urinary bladder, and the chalk stones of rheumatism and gout are but other names for urate deposits. Lehmann, an eminent European physician, has detected the presence in undue proportions of uric acid in the blood of fever patients. Other physicians and chemists have made similar discoveries in the urine of persons afflicted with other acute and chronic diseases, which would seem to imply that it is at least the indirect cause of human ailments in the production of which it has not hitherto been supposed to have any agency.

The alkaline equilibrium of the system, subverted by this absorption of its alkalies in the manufacture of urates, may be measurably restored by the administration of the alkalies of the Materia Medica and of alkaline spring water.

But there is no medicine nor mineral spring, except that at Gettysburg, which will dissolve and eliminate from the system the urates already formed, especially when once deposited by the circulation. Fabulous history, it is true, informs us of the existence, in different parts of the world, of springs which have dissolved stone in the bladder, but modern science and exploration have not as yet discovered them; as the latter have approached, these wondrous fountains have receded in the distance of time or space till they have wholly disappeared. The nearest approach to such a solvent among mineral waters is that supplied by the Vichy and Baden Baden springs of Europe; but we have not as yet seen any evidence of the exertion of that solvent power upon deposits of urates in the form of the chalk stones of rheumatism and gout, or of gravel, nor is it claimed in their behalf by the proprietors of either of these springs.

The proprietors of the Spring at Gettysburg distinctly put forward this claim, and sustain it by medical testimony.

Whether it derives this power from the lithia detected in it by chemists, or from some other or all the ingredients combined, it is not material to inquire. About the fact itself there is no dispute, and it is this alone which concerns the invalid public. There are thousands, perhaps millions, of the American people, who are deeply interested in the knowledge of this fact; for there is a large proportion of them, at least, in whose systems there is an excess of this acid, as also, perhaps, deposits of the urates formed by it. Many of these are already afflicted with dyspepsia, rheumatism, gout, gravel, or other kidney and urinary diseases, &c., &c., but the larger proportion are either unconscious of their danger, or are only occasionally reminded of it by headache, nausea, heartburn, flatulence, biliousness, acidity of the stomach, dullness, depression of spirits, heaviness and debility, irregularity of the bowels, and various other symptoms not sufficiently distressing to arrest attention.

By this latter class of persons, this Water should be used during at least one day in each week, to neutralize this acid tendency and dissolve the urates, which are doubtless being formed and thrown into circulation, and which at this stage may be easily eliminated from the system and the blood purified, but which after deposition cannot thus be discharged without more or less permanent injury to the organs or portions of the human machinery attacked.

Recent experiments of physicians and chemists upon the human blood and secretions, establish the alarming fact that there exists in our present civilization some cause or causes which have the effect of generating, in undue proportions, the fatal uric acid in our systems, probably the adulteration of our foods and drinks, against which no adequate protection is afforded by modern governments.

These startling disclosures, as well as the alarming increase in all civilized countries of the diseases directly produced by this acid, make it an object of the foremost importance to millions, everywhere, to know the truth or falsity of what we have stated in this connection. We therefore call some high medical authorities in support of our position and assertions.

As a Solvent of Urates and Purifier of the Blood.

Dr. Robert K. Stone, the family physician of the late President Lincoln, an eminent and experienced member of his profession, examining this water by scientific tests alone, in advance of its practical trial as a curative agent, expressed the following opinion in regard to its character as a neutralizer of this acid, and as a remedy for its effects, which, if published at the time, must have subjected him to severe animadversion from the weak and fastidious of the profession, for its supposed extravagance, but which, published now, will be regarded as an evidence of his sagacity, and of the truth of at least a portion of that science which is coming to be so much accredited:

"In its general characteristics it may be classified among the 'Alkaline Springs,' and in its composition approaches the famous water from the well-known sources of Vichy, in France.

The springs of *Vichy* are the most celebrated *alkaline, carbonated* waters on the globe, and are universally used. They are thronged during the season by sufferers with *Kidney, Urinary, Rheumatic and Gouty diseases from every country in the world.* Experience through a long course of years has firmly settled their value as medical and curative agents."

The following is Dr. Stone's specification of the diseases for which the Gettysburg Waters are likely to prove a remedy:

"They may be used *generally* in all those cases in which an *excess of acid* proves hurtful and unhealthy. Thus in those cases of Acid Dyspepsia, of which our country of *hot bread and coffee-swilling propensities* furnishes so many striking examples.

Thus they could be used in many cases of disease in the *stomach* and *alimentary canal*, of chronic teasing nature. We might mention the attendants upon Dyspepsia, as *chronic blue-devils* and *Hypochondria*. In some cases of *Chlorosis* in young girls, dependant on *Dyspepsia* and *peculiar obstructions*; *chronic affections* of the *bronchial tubes*, *chronic Catarrah* of the *head* and throat. With *Dyspepsia* of a *certain class* we might also enumerate *torpid* or *engorged* state of the *liver*, differing from *Hypochondria*.

But most especially will they give aid and comfort in *a large class of urinary diseases*, in which kidney and bladder are affected, and which are dependent upon an *excess of uric or lithic acid*. Then, too, the *grave formations* caused by the *presence* and *excess* of these acids.

In this class especially, the *urinary* [bladder and kidney] *affections*, it will prove very useful. Then, too, in *gout* or *rheumatism*, caused by the presence and excess of these *same acids* in the system and secretions, your waters may be depended upon to produce *great good*. In *scrofulous diseases*, in some *distressing* and *chronic diseases* of the *skin* (of the latter, for example, the *distressing chronic eczema*,) we may hope for beneficial results.

The presence of the *rare* base 'Lithia' gives peculiar interest to your Spring. It has been used to remove *sharp points* from *lithic acid calculi* in the bladder, and Dr. Garrod, of London, with the celebrated Ure, of the same city, recommends its employment in cases of the *uric acid diathesis*. Of course, *time alone* could show its value in regard to the latter constituent." * * "In all our large cities we find classes of disease which are *curable* by the administration of those remedies which analysis indicates as the constituents of Gettysburg Water. Although the same alkalies can be mixed in plain, pure water, we know *from experience* that there is a *chemical union* or blending of these *ingredients*, effected in the *laboratory of nature*, which makes the agent *more soluble, more readily taken up by the system*, and, therefore, *many times more potent to cure diseases* than the *artificial waters compounded by man*.

Those who cannot be cured by these remedies are compelled to use the *Vichy water*; others who are wealthy *proceed to Vichy*, and use the waters *fresh from the sources*. To such, the presence of such a spring, *identical in some respects, and superior in others*, to the famed Vichy water, would be a real '*treasure trove*.'"

How far the prediction of this eminent physician, that this water would prove to be one of the best neutralizers of this acid, and solvents of urates, ever known, has proved to be "history written before the fact," appears from the foregoing statements of attendant and examining physicians, who have reported its curative effects, as well as from the testimony of the highest authority in this country, Dr. John Bell, of Philadelphia, as previously stated.

External Applications.

Attention is invited to external applications of this Water, and to vapor baths, as curative agents, or as auxiliaries to internal administrations.

All the European medicinal waters are thus applied, and the Gettysburg Water forms no exception to the rule. It has already been thus applied with excellent results.

CAUTION.

As it is easy to foresee that as soon as the GETTYSBURG WATER is introduced generally into the market there will be counterfeits and other worthless fluids under the same or a similar name palmed off on the public, it is proper to state that the genuine Water is put up only in quart bottles, and the corks are branded with the words "GETTYSBURG WATER," and the same is blown in the bottle, and any signs of a cork screw or other instrument about the corks, or the want of the words branded, as named, is presumptive evidence of fraud.

Hereafter, for the further security of those who use this Water, the proprietors have adopted and secured the title of GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER, and in future, all genuine Water from the Gettysburg Spring, will have the full title as above, branded on the corks and blown in the bottles.

Retail price per bottle, 50 cents.

Put up in cases, two dozen each.

For sale by druggists generally. All communications must be addressed to the GETTYSBURG SPRING CO., No. 68 Liberty-st., P. O. Box No. 5,138, New-York.

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PROGRAMME.

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1. Opening March, Greeting....MICHAELIS.
2. Overture, The Daughter of the Regiment....DONIZETTI.
3. Song, Will he Come, by Miss BRAINERD....SULLIVAN.
4. Waltz, Wiener Blut....STRAUSS.
5. Patriotic Song, The Standard Bearer....LINDPAINTNER. Solos for Cornet, Trombone, Messrs. [illegible] and LETSCH.
6. Grand National Medley....C. KOPPITZ.

PART SECOND.
7. Overture, William Tell....ROSSINI.
8. [illegible]....STRAUSS.
9. Polka, Empire City....STRAUSS.
10. Song, [illegible], by Miss BRAINERD....ARDITTI.
10. Romance from L'Eclair, Solos for Horn and Flute, Messrs. SCHMITZ and [illegible]....HALEVY.
11. Grand Selection, Il Trovatore....VERDI.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Tickets are only to be shown at the door and can be retained by the purchaser, entitling him to participate in the distribution of Awards. See Descriptive Circular. They can be obtained at the Music, Drug, Book and Fancy Stores generally, and at the Offices of the

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